Riots—1920. General.

Let There Be An Investigation Of The Cause Of Riots In The U. S.

The St. Louis Argus

(By DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS in Boston Chronicle.)

1-23-20

The Colored people, and at least of all the Colored editors and "agitators," are not afraid to have the real causes of race rioting found. That is just what these papers and agitators have been trying to do all along—disclose the evil of all this deviltry.

The cause is not simply this or that: It is complex. It is generally speaking the low status of citizenship and humanhood which the rest of the Americans are trying to hold the Colored Americans to. The cause is lynching, disfranchisement, jim-crowism, discrimination in and out of court. The howling of Negro newspapers and "agitors" is simply one of the effects of all this. If any investigation looks for the cause of race riots solely in the Negro newspapers, that investigation will be barking up the wrong tree.

The truth is that the white press stands more nearly in the relation of CAUSE to these troubles. They often summon, and always cunningly urge on the rioter and lyncher of the white race. "He will be lynched if caught." "Lynching is feared." "A large posse of citizens and soldiers is bent on his capture." "Colored people are invading a white residential section." "The Negro presents a problem to this community." And all such stuff as this as if the Negro were something else than human, not merely a non-citizen. This constant suggestiveness of these press headlines and comments aids and abets the dehumanizing and decitizenizing of the Negro.

As long as this is, there will be trouble, if we investigate from sun-up till sun-down. Indeed it is a cheap sort of hypocrisy, or a dodging of responsibility to go about hunting for what we already know: THAT THE LOWER STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA IS THE CAUSE OF HIS TREATMENT. White people are human and are subject to the laws of psychology: and as long as the Negro is not thought of as a man, he will not be treated as a man. His own behavior will not of itself change the matter. We will not treat dogs as men because the dogs are gentle and tame. But if the dogs come claiming that they are not dogs and endeavor to rise above dogdom, then there will be trouble, for that is itself is a crime.

Now the Negro feels sure that he is human, while there is a feeling in the average white American that he is not human "like us." That is the everlasting basis of trouble.

Some sophists say: "It's just race distinction." Why, then, do we call a black man by his first name, and insist that he calls us "Mister?" Why do we try Negroes by all white juries, even where the Negro is in the majority, while we can not even think of trying a white man by an all-black jury even where there is but one white man to ten Negroes?

It's a plain case of racial discrimination with a lower status for the Negro, and "there's the rub."

RACE RIOTS AS SEEN BY 'JUDGE'

Cleveland Advocate

Editorial "Judge."

2-14-20.

These race riots make the Giant of the West look small and mean to the eyes across the sea. Hundreds of millions of lips whisper that the Goddess of Liberty devours her own children, and that democracy is but an amiable philosophy, henpecked in its own household, and only daring to talk back on national holidays.

The dark races will decide that if the white man's civilization cannot make a gentleman out of a clot of clay it has played a confidence game on a number of very gullible people. And how the kings will chuckle at the spectacle of public men quailing and public principles crumbling in ignominious terror as mobs gambol in pogroms in the land of the Pilgrims, tear up Magna Charta as a scrap of paper, burn the courthouse and hang the mayor?

We are somewhat surprised ourselves as we watch the reel, and the film shows the armies of the North freeing the slaves—and the slaves toiling to feed the armies of the South—the Yankees faithful to the principle of human freedom, the sons of Ham faithful to the sentiment of human affection—and then the descendants of the soldiers slay the toilers.

Will not posterity chuckle over the sequence of one generation enslaving a race, a second emancipating it, and a third murdering it? We don't seem to know our own minds for six decades at a time—weeping bitterly over Uncle Tom in 1860 and burning his grandchildren in an auto-da-fe in 1919.

The joke is on us—just as we have the joke on Herod and the babies and Nero fiddling before a bonfire of saints. Yet all race issues are settled in one of three ways: Extirpation, exile, or equity—and the last is the true American way.

For we have strong men who will soon stand forth for life on the level, for the Golden Rule and the Constitution; we have fair men who will not permit the injustices of Nature to the lowly endowed to be made harsher by the injustices of men, and wise men who know that to a nation is meted out as a reward or a penalty the good or the evil in its own nature.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Riots - 1920

Alabama.

JUDGE L. M'CORD TAKES STEPS TO FIND ARSON GANG

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICERS ACTIVE IN CHECKING LAWLESS ACTS IN THIS SECTION.—NEGROES KILLED IN BATTLE WITH SHERIFF'S MEN.—SPECULATION AS TO MOTIVES OF DEEDS.

MONTGOMERY ALA. JO...
NOVEMBER 1, 1920

FIRE TOLL GROWS.

At least five additional buildings went up in flames in the lower section of the county Sunday night. Three negro churches were among the buildings destroyed, one on the Hayneville road, another near where the two gins were burned Saturday night, while the third is said to have been a few miles below the community in which were located the gins. A negro house and a residence occupied by white people were fired and burned to the ground, it is further stated.

Churches burned were the Jerusalem, White Cloud and the Galilee, all located in a radius of six or eight miles.

ANOTHER NEGRO JAILED, MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

Another negro, Winston Johnston, alleged to have been implicated in the burning of gins and other buildings in the southern section of Montgomery county, or to have some knowledge of the burnings, was brought to the county jail at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. This brings the total number of negroes now being held to twelve.

W. F. Amason, farmer of that section, brought the negro into the city, and it is believed that he knows something concerning the plot of burnings which have been going on since Saturday night.

The sheriff, chief of police and other officers left the city Monday morning for an investigation of the burnings. They had not returned at two o'clock Monday afternoon. There will probably be other persons arrested before mid-night, declare officers.

Judge Leon McCord announced Monday morning that he would call an extraordinary session of the grand jury of the county this week for the purpose of investigating the activities of persons destroying gin houses, barns, dwellings and other property in this county. The body of eighteen men will assemble soon after the election Tuesday, either Wednesday or Thursday, it is believed.

Thorough investigations in regard to the burnings are being made by Judge McCord and other county officials, upon completion of which the special session of the grand jury will be called. The judge announced Monday that he will call the body of men together some time during the week, but prefers to wait a few days until investigations can be completed.

Eleven alleged "night riders," probably better known as an alleged "arson squadron," all negroes are in the county jail here after two nights and one day marked by attempts to destroy cotton gins, dwelling houses, barns and other property in the county. It is estimated that at least $75.000 worth of property

McDuffy, Henry Vinison, Ross Erwin, Charlie Patterson, Damond Williams, Coleman Jordan, Aaron Watkins, John Watkins, Granville McCall and Roosevelt Ellsberry. The latter was released after his first arrest but later brought back to the jail.

Other arrests will likely follow, as there are believed to be others connected in some way with the plot to destroy the houses of the county.

Officers Ambushed.

The two negroes, Sammie Watkins and Vim Lee, were shot to death a few minutes after the sheriff's forces had been fired upon from ambush. The officers were unable to stop their machine in time to get the negroes at that time, but a few minutes later encountered four of them on mules. At the command to halt, one of the negroes opened fire upon the sheriff but fortunately all loads went wild. The sheriff, being one of the best marksmen in the county, continued to fire on the negro and after had gotten some distance away, one aim proved accurate, bringing the negro to the ground, where he is said to have died a few minutes later. Another negro was shot by one of the deputies when the latter discovered the negro make an attempt to shoot. Another is reported to have been seriously wounded. The officer's car was badly peppered with shot, almost one load of buckshot striking the front of the machine about two feet from the steering wheel.

Negro Home Robbed.

A negro home on the Hayneville road was robbed of $400 in money, a gold watch and other goods Saturday night after the "night riders" had fired the negro's barn, and while members of the family were attempting to save some of the contents of the barn, one of the party is said to have gone into the house getting the money, and other articles. The officers say this was evidently some negro who knew that the money was in the building.

Houlton Loss is Heavy.

Not one penny of insurance was carried by Mr. Houlton on his gin that went up in flames. In addition to the loss of his gin plant, he had several tons of cotton seed, a small amount of lint and other property destroyed. He estimates his total loss at $4,500 to $5,000. Mr. Davis is reported to have had nine bales of lint cotton together with other propery destroyed. It has not been learned whether he had insurance or not. The home of Dr. McCrummen is said to have been partially insured.

Bloodhounds from Wetumpka were secured late Saturday night and carried to the scene of the burning. They picked up trail of persons from the two gins, as well as from the home of Dr. McCrummen, but lost track after chasing the persons to places where they are supposed to have had horses and mules in waiting. Animals of several men in that section are reported to have been stolen out of the barns by negroes. The two that were killed are said to have been riding mules owned by Robert Arrington.

Eleven Negroes Held.

The eleven negroes who are being held are as follows: John Brown, Jim has been destroyed since the alleged incendiary work began Saturday night in the low section of the county. A negro church is reported to have been burned near LeGrand Sunday night, while there was an attempt to burn the gin house of Mose McLemore at Mitylene. Two negroes were shot to death by the sheriff's forces at an early hour Sunday morning near the home of J. T. Davis on the Mt. Zion road.

White Leaders Hinted at.

That white people engineered the plot of burning the property, is the belief of many of the county's most prominent citizens, as well as some of the officers of the county and state. Louis Houlton, owner of one of the gins that went up in flames is one of these who feels confident that certain white men were at the bottom of the plot, and says this will be made known in due course of time.

Chief Law Enforcer Conrad Austin, who assisted Sheriff Scogin in checking the burning, also is of the opinion that white men were involved. The organization was too perfect for negroes to have engineered, declares Mr. Austin.

Property Destroyed.

Among the property destroyed was the country home of Dr. McCrummen on the Woodley road, gin houses owned by Louis Houlton and and J. T. Davis, a saw mill, negro church and several other dwellings and barns in beat 11 and surrounding territory.

Negroes Claim Innocence.

All negroes who are being held by the sheriff refuse to admit any knowledge of the burnings of the gins of Louis Houlton and Mr. Davis in beat 11 Saturday night and several of them say they were at home asleep when the trouble occurred.

Good Work of Officers.

It was through the excellent work of Sheriff Scogin and his deputies, the police officers led by Chief Taylor and Captains Murrell and Partin, together with Chief Law Enforcer Conrad Austin that the activities of the incendiaries were checked at the time it was. Many people believe it was the motive of "arson squadron" to burn every gin in the county.

Two Negroes Slain.

Two negroes, Sammie Watkins and Vim Lee, were shot and killed about 1 o'clock Sunday morning after they are said to have fired from ambush upon the sheriff and his deputies. The sheriff, who is known to be one of the best marksmen in the county returned a few shots and finally cut his man down after he had gotten a considerable distance away. One of the deputies brought the other negro to the ground. There are said to have been four in the party when the shooting began, and the two who were killed lived on the place of Robert Arrington, well known attorney of this city.

This causes the Montgomery county occurrency to differ radically from gin burnings in other sections, which seem nearly always to have been preceded by the sending of the charred cardboard and match with a warning to wait until cotton had reached a price of forty cents.

Whites and Negroes Suffer.

Again, the property of white and colored persons seems to have suffered about equally, churches of colored congregations and a negro home or two having fallen prey to the flames, as well as the buildings and gins of white planters.

Indeed opinion has been gaining ground among the public that, while all the arrests so far have been those of negroes, white men may eventually be discovered to be the ring leaders in the plot—from motives which can hardly be guessed at.

A robbery of cash from a negro home on the Hayneville road lends ground to belief that motives of private gain may be at the back of the plot, as distinguished from the work of "night riders" proper who are credited with pursuing their lawless courses from mistaken motives of public policy.

New Element of Mystery.

Another element of mystery was added when Robert G. Arrington, attorney of Montgomery, stated Monday morning that the two negroes killed by the sheriff's party had not originally been members of any nocturnal raiding party.

The two negroes, Vim Lee and Sammie Watkins, had been sent by W. P. Brady, overseer of the Arrington farm, to secure help in saving property that was burning. This was announced Monday by Robert Arrington, owner of the farm. Mr. Arrington states that his overseer called the negroes from their houses on the place and sent them on mules to get help.

It was when Sheriff Scogin ordered them to halt that one fired upon the officers. The fact that these negroes had been sent to secure assistance and then fired upon the officers of the law makes the situation more complex. Although the officers were held to be justified in returning the shots, the people are mystified as to what caused the negroes to commit the act, some believing them to have been connected with the party doing the burning or had some knowledge of what was being done.

MONTGOMERY ALA. JO...
NOVEMBER 1, 1920

MYSTERY COVERS BURNING ACTS IN MONTGOMERY CO.

Complex Situations Arise As Investigations of Possible Motives Are Made.

NO WARNINGS ARE GIVEN

With practical certainty that the burnings of Saturday night and Sunday were the result of intentional acts and not caused by accident, Montgomerians were speculating Monday on the solution to the occurrence which seems to present more complex conditions than is usual in general outbreaks of lawlessness.

To begin with, reports to The Journal early Saturday night indicated that no warnings had been sent to the gins which were burned or posted on the buildings.

NEGRO STRIVING TO SAVE BARN IS SHOT BY 'RIDERS'

Warren Taylor Wounded and Robbed of Eight Hundred Dollars By Nocturnal Visitors.

WILLIAMS ASKED TO AID

Warren Taylor, negro, was shot in the arm when a party of "night-riders" raided the home of his mother, Lindy Taylor, about twenty miles from Montgomery on the Woodley Road Sunday night, it was reported by members of the state law enforcement department returning from that section. According to the officers, the negro told a vivid

story of an armed band rushing down on their home, and setting fire to a barn in the rear. When Taylor rushed out to save the barn and its contents, he was shot in the arm by the "night-riders." The men, negro said, then entered the house, and secured $800 which his mother had received from sale of some farm products and got away. There was no trace of the men when the state officers arrived.

A negro church, known as the "Jerusalem" church, on the Woodley road, was also burned Sunday night. Several barns and negro shacks were visited by the firebugs in the vicinity of the state officers, but when they rushed toward the fire, usually several miles away, there were no traces of the men.

An urgent telegram was sent by Chief Austin Monday to state fire marshal, W. J. Williams, who left Sunday for Birmingham, to return to the capital and take up the investigations of the fires.

Chief Austin characterized the marauders as a "gang of thieves," who were seizing upon this time when so much is being said about "night-riding" to attach the blame to others, and to cover the real motive. Because of the brain-work and evidence of organization displayed, and because the torch was applied with equal readiness to property of white and negro farmers alike, members of the law enforcement squad believe that white men are furnishing the brains of the trouble.

Taylor declared to the officers that he was unable to establish whether the men were white, black, masked or unmasked. It is believed that the men they wore heavy masks.

ALLEGED RIOT LEADERS GIVEN SENTENCE AND FINE—DEFENDANTS IMMEDIATELY TAKE APPEAL

Birmingham, July 3rd.

William H. Alexander, Earl Davis and Oscar V. Hunt, three alleged members of the mob of June 19 are preparing to fight their cases in circuit court, having lost in police court Friday when Recorder Henry J. Martin gave Alexander and Davis the limit of the law in police court, $100 and 180 days, and fined Mr. Hunt $50. All three appealed their cases and gave bond.

Ernest Cawthorn and Walter Honeycutt also were found guilty in lesser degrees and fined $25 each. The case against L. M. Waggoner was nolle prossed. Cawthorn and Honeycutt paid their fines.

Recorder Martin in announcing his decision said that it was very evident that Mr. Alexander had acted unlawfully in assuming in any sense to be leader or spokesman of the crowd that visited the hotels demanding the release of bellboys, and that it was a time of great danger when citizens desiring to allay the trouble should have offered their services to the police. Earl Davis, according to the court, was the right hand man of Alexander, and both were worthy of the limit of the law.

The court sustained a plea of former jeopardy made on behalf of Mr. Alexander and merged the three cases against him into one. Two charges against Earl Davis also were merged the court holding that separate offenses could not be made for each hotel visited.

The hearing of evidence and pleadings occupied most of the time in police court Thursday and Friday. The city had employed special counsel for the prosecution, Walter S. Brower and Graham Perdue. All cases were hard fought with the exception of that against Walter Honeycutt, who plead guilty.

The disposition of those six cases probably completes the city's prosecution against those who participated in the disturbances of the night of June 19. By agreement with Solicitor Joseph R. Tate, the city was to handle only those cases growing out of the visitations to hotels by the mob, while the county was to ferret outand prosecute those who were responsible for the riot that started on Second Avenue and were not dispersed until streams of water were turned upon the mob at the city jail.

Solicitor Tate and his assistants have accumulated considerable evidence concerning the early stages of the riot, and will present it to the grand jury at its regular meeting July 6. Indictments against a number of persons are expected.

The Negro, Ephraim Hardy, who was the object of the mob's anger when he is said to have brushed against a white woman on Second Avenue, is recovering slowly at the Hillman Hospital. Before officers could get him away from the mob, he was shot through the body and received a number of knife wounds in addition to being trampled upon. For a time the Negro's life was despaired of. A. W. Smith, who was stabbed by the Negro as the later was trying to escape, has recovered, as also have a number of other persons who sustained slight injuries.

NIGHT RIDERS' CASES FIXED FOR HEARINGS

Negroes Charged With Arson and Attempted Murder to Face Court Today

The criminal docket of the Montgomery county circuit court will be resumed Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The most important cases of Monday's docket are those of Will Taylor, Roosevelt Ellsberry, Jim McDuffie and Jack Johnson, negroes. These men are charged with first degree arson and assault to murder, each. The negroes Will Taylor and Roosevelt Ellsberry will be tried for four cases of first degree arson and one of assault to murder.

They were indicted two weeks ago by a special grand jury following an investigation of the work of a band of "fire bugs" that destroyed property in the southern part of Montgomery county valued at approximately $75,000.

According to a confession of Ellsberry all of the members of the band have been either killed or captured. His confession was that there were five members and of this number three were killed and the other two are in jail. According to his confession the negroes, Sammie Watkins, Vim Lee and Warren Taylor, all of whom were killed by the sheriff's forces, were the ring leaders of the proposed plot to destroy all of the barns and residences in the community in which they had started their activities. Two of these negroes, Sam Watkins and Vim Lee, were killed on the night that the burnings took place, after the sheriff's car had been fired on from ambush, and when later they were halted by the sheriff, and told to dismount, they hit the ground and fired at the sheriff and his men, who were standing in the road. The other negro, Warren Taylor, was killed two days later, following a most desperate fight on his part after he had been placed under arrest. It will be remembered the negro grabbed a gun that had been left on the front seat of the car in which he was placed and started shooting at the officers.

It is expected that these trials will attract considerable attention throughout the country as they are the first of their character to come up here.

COTTON GINS AND HOUSES ARE DESTROYED

Sheriff's Posse Is Fired on From Ambush and Two Negroes Are Killed; Officers Reported on Trail of Members of Gang

BAND IS BELIEVED TO BE ALL NEGROES

Gibson and McCrummen Homes Are Burned; Ten Bales of Cotton, Forty Bushels of Corn and Two Tons of Cottonseed Are Destroyed

Two negroes were killed, two cotton gins, a grist mill, four houses. 10 bales of cotton and 40 bushels of corn were destroyed by fire twenty miles miles from Montgomery on the Woodley and Hayneville roads late Saturday night as a result of "Night Rider" activities. A posse of county officers in automobiles were fired upon from ambush early Sunday morning during a chase for the guilty parties.

At 2 o'clock this morning Sheriff Scogin and a force of county deputies were close on the trail of the "Night Riders." A message was rushed to the state pentientiary at Wetumpka for bloodhouns. According to the report received by Sheriff Scogin the "Night Riders" were apparently all negroes.

The fire torch was applied with the following result:

A cotton gin of M. S. Holton with 10 bushels of cotton was destroyed.

A grist mill containing 40 bushels of corn was burned.

The gin of J. T. Davis with two tons of cottonseed was leveled to the ground.

The summer home of Dr. N. H. McCrummen on the Woodley road, was sent up in flames.

G. Gibson's home on the Haneville road was destroyed.

The torch leveled to the ground two houses on the J. T. Davis farm.

When a telephone message was received at the sheriff's office that the gin destroyers were running wild in the neighborhood of Robinson's Cross Roads, the sheriff mustered into service all the available officers and rushed to the scene. The officers were greeted on their arrival by a fusilade of shots fired from ambush and in the return fire two negroes were killed. It could not be learned this morning whether the negroes were killed by the officers or by shots from their own gang.

Sheriff Scogin set a trail in the entire section and with the assistance rendered by persons living in the section stretched out a net hoping to surround the "night-riders" and hold them in check until daylight. The officers at an early hour this morning were searching the woods and surrounding section and expressed the belief that before dawn members of the gang would be gathered into the net.

The raid in the county last night was the first known activity of "night-riders" in the Black Belt of Alabama. Officers believe that the raid was framed and put into operation entirely by negroes.

So far as could be learned no advance report had been given before Saturday afternoon of activities against the cotton gins. The opinion was expressed the band became wild after applying their torch to the cotton gins and opened up a general raid against homes and farm houses.

NEGROES SLATED TO ANSWER TO CHARGES

Alleged Conspirators in Rising in Southern Party of County Docketed For Trial Today

Montgomery county's circuit court docket for today carries as cases set for trial, particularly at this time, those against Will Taylor, Roosevelt Ellsberry, Jim McDuffie and Jack Johnson negroes, under indictments charging arson in the first degree and assault with intent to murder, in connection with the series of incendiary fires south of Montgomery early in November when property valued at $80,000 was destroyed and three other negroes were killed.

Whether the cases against the four negroes will take precedence over others on the docket, which doubtless will be cleared up during the day preparatory to adjournment of court Saturday had not been determined last night. Originally the cases were set for trial last Monday morning, but at that time an arrangement was made where by the capital cases were first called.

Taylor and Ellsberry are under four indictment each for first degree arson and one each for assault with intent to kill. McDuffie and Jack Johnson are under two indictments each for arson in the first degree and for assault to murder. These were returned largely upon the evidence of Roosevelt Ellsberry, who, shortly after his arrest, gave his account of the plans of Warren Taylor, one of the negroe's killed following the near-rioting, which contemplated destruction of the property that actually did go up in smoke.

NIGHT RIDER CASES SET FOR HEARINGS

Negroes Charged With Arson and Attempted Murder to Face Bar November 22

The cases against Will Taylor, Jim McDuffy, Roosevelt Ellsberry and Jack Johnson, negroes who were indicted last week by the special session of the grand jury called by Judge Leon McCord, to investigate the burning of gin nries and other buildings in the southern part of the county two weeks ago, have been set for Monday, November 22, the last day of the criminal docket.

The negroes are charged with being implicated in the burnings that occurred two weeks ago when property to the amount of about $75,000 was destroyed. The indictments against the accussed are for arson and assault to murder.

The assault to murder charge comes out of the attempt of the negroes to kill the sheriff and his forces on Saturday night when their car was fired into from ambush.

The negroes Jack Johnson and Jim McDuffie will be tried for arson and assault to murder, while Will Taylor and Roosevelt Ellsberry will be tried on four indictments of first degree arson and one assault to murder.

The criminal docket of the court will probably consume all of the comink week and one day of the following week. The civil docket will be after the completion of the criminal work.

Riots—1920

Alabama.

Arson Cases Wiped From Court Docket; Two Negroes Go Up

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-27-20

Roosevelt Elsberry Gives Testimony Concerning the Gang's Plans and Work in Southern Part of County; Will Taylor Convicted by Jury; Two Negroes Held in Same Case Discharged

One of Montgomery county's notorious "Black Riders," who was not black at all, but a buff colored and apologetic negro boy bearing the appellation of Roosevelt Elsberry, entered a plea of guilty to two charges of second degree arson before Judge McCord Friday. Will Taylor, an inoffensive looking middle aged negro, was convicted as a result of the evidence of Roosevelt, who claimed that he was an accomplice, the jury returning verdicts of guilty on a charge of assult with intent to murder, and two charges of second degree arson. The cases of Jack Johnson and Jim Duffy, held on similar charges, were nolle prossed.

The gang which burned buildings and fired into Sheriff Scogin's car on the night of Saturday, Ostober 31, consisted of Warner Taylor, Will Taylor, Vim Lee, Sam Watkins and Roosevelt Elsberry according to the testimony of the Elesbarry negro after he had plead guilty and become the principal witness for the state. Of the five, three, Warner Taylor, Vim Lee, and Sam Watkins were later killed by officers of the law, and the fate of the two remaining will be definitely settled when Will Taylor and Roosevelt Elsberry are sentenced by Judge McCord Saturday.

The Elsberry negro testified that robbery was the motive of the arson gang. He pictured Warner Taylor as the ringleader. For his own part, Elsberry declared that he merely obeyed orders from the older negroes, and did not know just why they determined upon so desperate and reckless a method of raising cash. He was promised a share of the loot, he said, but did not get a cent; even the promise made him did not include any set figure. His only reward for blindly obeying the counsel of his leaders was the privelege of telling it to Judge McCord.

The question was first brought up at Liberty Church, Elsberry stated. He was detailed to procure kerosene balls, and meet with the rest of the gang in Sandy Creek Swamp, which he did. The party first went to the home of Jack Patterson, a negro, and fired his corn crib. When he left his house to fight the flames, Warner Taylor entered it and removed a sum of over $300 in gold, according to Elsberry's testimony. A little later, the arson gang, which had been concealed, came out to the fire and assisted Patterson in fighting the flames.

The bunch then visited the place of N. L. Holton where a gin was fired which with contents was worth $4,500. The Elsberry negro testified to applying the fire to this. A gin and barn belonging to J. T. Davis was next set on fire. No attempt was made at robbery in either place.

In testifying on the firing into the sheriff's car on the same night, Elsberry stated that none of the gang knew who the car belonged to at the time. They saw it coming down the road, and one of their number suggested that they fire. When asked by Judge McCord why this was done, the negro said that he didn't know, and when asked a second time if any of the party had been consuming corn liquor he replied in the negative.

Will Taylor, the negro who was tried on charges of assult with intent to murder, in connection with the firing into the automobile, and with second degree arson on two charges, entered a plea of not guilty. He was not represented by councel.

Conviction was obtained in this case through the testimony of Elsberry, who declared that Taylor accompanied the party throughout the night, while Taylor denied all connection with or knowledge of the affair. He introduced a number of witnesses who testified to having seen him on the night when the arson gang was at work, but not at such an hour as to give him an alibi.

In charging the jury, Judge McCord instructed them that the presence of Taylor with the gang, even though he did not actually participate in the shooting or burning, made him equally giulty as a party to the conspiracy.

Verdicts of "guilty as charged" were returned in both the assult to murder case, and in the two arson cases, the jury not being out over 30 minutes in either instance.

Jack Johnson, whose case was nolle prossed, was dismissed after Judge McCord had expressed that there was not enough "law" to make a case against him. Johnson admitted having met the Elsberry negro on the road before the firing of the building, carrying kerosene balls with him. He made no report of the discovery, and was severely censured by Judge McCord for not doing so. The case of Jim McDuff was also nolle prossed, from lack of any evidence against him.

With the trial of Taylor the docket was cleared, and there remains only the sentencing of prisoners Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prisoners to be sentenced include Grant Cooper, a negro sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife and sister-in-law; Peter Ashley, sentanced to 10 years for murder in the second degree; G. D. Leverett, convicted of receiving stolen property; Spencer Dunn, who entered a plea of guilty to grand larceny; Roosevelt Elsberry and Will Taylor.

FOUR INDICTED FOR INCENDIARY WORK IN COUNTY

County Grand Jury Grinds; Fourteen Charges Are Launched

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-27-20

Fourteen indictments were returned at the special session of the grand jury Saturday, which had been called by Judge Leon McCord, to investigate the burning of ginneries and other buildings in the southern part of the county last Saturday and Sunday nights.

The indictments were returned against the following negroes: Jim McDuffy was indicted on two charges, arson and assault to murder. Jack Johnson was indicted on the same two charges. Will Taylor was indicted on four charges of arson and one of assault to murder. Roosevelt Ellsberry was indicted on the same charges as the Taylor negro, making a total of fourteen indictments in the "Black Riders" investigation.

The jury also made a few more indictments. These were to correct some defects in those made in the regular October session.

The jury made quick work of the investigation. They were charged by Judge McCord at 10 o'clock and by 1 o'clock they had adjourned with the above result. Judge McCord made a very short but impressive charge to the jury, stating they shauld make a most rigid investigation of the burnings and return indictments against all guilty parties, regardless of their color.

GRAND JURY PROBE WILL OPEN TODAY

Inquiry Into Incendiarism in Southern Part of County Will Feature Session

The special session of the Grand Jury, that has been called by Judge Leon McCord to investigate the burning of buildings in the southern part of the county Saturday and Sunday night will convene Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. A complete investigation will be made by the grand jury, however not a great number of witnesses will be examined. The material witnesses that will appear before the body will be the five negroes that have been arrested for implication in the burnings and the sheriff's and police officers.

If any indictments are made of the cases before this special session, they will come up for trial in the Montgomery County Circuit Court, which is now in session, as the program for the court was for five weeks of the criminal division, and the court only opened last Wednesday.

Judge McCord will charge the jury to make a rigid examination of all burnings regardless of race.

"BLACK RIDER" GIVEN SENTENCE IN PEN

Frank Cooper Is Sentenced to Death by Judge Walter B. Jones

Frnk Cooper, the negro who received a death sentence from the jury for the murder of his wife and sister-in-law, was sentenced by Judge Walter B. Jones, Saturday, the date of the execution being fixed at January 14. This case was appealed, and the execution of the sentence suspended pending the appeal.

William Taylor, convicted of second degree arson, on two charges, and assault with intent to murder, in connection with the "Black Rider" activities of a month ago, received a sentence from Judge McCord of 6 to 8 years on each of the arson cases, and 4 to 6 years on the assault to murder charge. When the customary question as to the state of his health was asked by Judge McCord before imposing sentence, the prisoner declared that his health was excellent except for the fact that he was "nervous."

Roosevelt Ellsberry, the 18 year old negro boy who turned state's evidence in the "Black Rider" case, and plead guilty on two charges of second degree arson, received a sentence of from 2 years and 1 month on each charge.

Sentence was also imposed by Judge Jones upon Peter Ashley, a negro, who received 10 years for second degree murder.

Spencer Dunn, a negro convicted of grand larceny, received from 2 to 2 1-2 years; Robert Reynolds, convicted of larceny, 137 days; and Sam Wilson, convicted of larceny, 64 days.

FACING CHARGES OF NIGHT RIDING

Montgomery, Ala., November 21.—Trial of forty-three alleged night riders, recently arrested in a wholesale raid in Blount, Cullman and Morgan counties, have been set for December 6 at Cullman, Ala., according to information received here, and State Fire Marshal W. J. Williams, who directed the raid, has been summoned in connection with the cases.

Arrest of the men all of whom are young white farmers, followed a period of activity on the part of unknown persons who posted cotton gins and mercantile establishments with notices to cease operations until the price of cotton advanced to 40 cents a pound. At least one gin and a large store were burned in the affected area and in Morgan county one farmer was severely whipped by a party of alleged "riders."

RENDEZVOUS OF THE RIDERS WAS CHURCH

43 Young Farmers of Blount, Marshall and Cullman Arrested in Connection With Posting Gins and Stores; State Fire Marshal Issued Warrants

Officers who assisted in the arrest of 43 alleged night-riders who were taken into custody in the counties of Cullman, Blount and Marshall Tuesday night, state those apprehended denied they had any intention of violating the law. "We did not intend to destroy any property. The notices posted on gins were a request, not a command," the accused are quoted as having stated to deputies of the state law enforcement department, who, assisted by deputies from the state fire marshal's office and Sheriff J. W. Lambert, of Cullman county, made the arrests. No attempt was made to resist the officers, it is stated.

All of the alleged night-riders who fell into the officers' hands, were arrested at their homes, located in three counties, and within a radius of 5 miles of the small settlement of Arab, Ala. Arab is situated some 30 miles from the town of Cullman, just over the Blount county line. The officers state they were impressed with the fact that practically all of those arrested were young men. All owned the farms upon which they were living, and though the acreage included in each farm is small, the farmers themselves were apparently reasonably prosperous. Following their arrest, each made bond in the sum of $500, pending their trials in the circuit courts of their respective counties, in December.

The regular meeting place of the alleged night-riders, it is stated, was a small church located on the Cullman-Blount county line, although meetings were held now and then elsewhere in the community. Conrad W. Austin, chief of the state law enforcement department, stated Wednesday, he was confident he had evidence enough against all those arrested to convict them.

The officers, it is stated, left Cullman, Ala., in automobiles, at about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and after driving some 30 miles through the country, arrived on the outskirts of the little town of Arab at about 6 o'clock. They then separated, and in small squads went from house to house, where they served the warrants previously sworn out by State Fire Marshal William J. Williams, upon the various "wanted" men. By 9:30 o'clock in the evening the entire 43 prisoners had been assembled. After signing the necessary bonds, the accused were allowed to return to their homes. The officers then returned to Cullman, reaching there about 11 o'clock at night, in time to carry out a liquor raid which netted them 18 pints of "moonshine."

Immediately after the posting of the first warning, notices on cotton gins and stores, by night-riders, who directed that business be suspended until cotton went to 40 cents per pound, Conrad W. Austin, chief of the state law enforcement department, and William J. Williams, state fire marshal, began a systematic investigation. The first concrete results of this investigation was the arrests which took place Tuesday evening, a little less than a month after the first warning notice had been reported.

The offenses with which the alleged night-riders are charged are: first, conspiring to commit a felony, and second, uttering a threat either verbally or in writing, to destroy by fire, or otherwise, the property of another. The penalty for the first offense is not less than 2 nor more than 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, while the penalty specified for the second offense, it is understood, is hardly less severe.

Riots - 1920

Arkansas.

TROOPS CALLED TO SHOOT DOWN NEGRO UNIONISTS

NEW YORK CITY CALL
JANUARY 26, 1920

Organizers at Dumas, Ark., Escape Lynching Only by Flight.

Bosses Seek to Overcome Union Campaign by Force of Arms.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—Dumas, Ark., is to be kept safe for industrial democracy by the rifles of the mill owners' deputies and the bayonets of Federal troops.

This was sensationally exemplified here when colored leaders were forced by threats of lynching to flee the town after it became known that they were attempting to unionize the workers. A race riot was barely prevented when reputies armed with high-power rifles clashed with a group of Negro workers following the "deportation" of the leaders, and troops were called upon to restore "order" by shooting to kill the workers daring to defy the edict of the manufacturers that unionism must not invade the community.

So strong was the sentiment, however, against the attempts to lynch the leaders of the workers that the deputies, to appease popular clamor, were forced to arrest J. Kibble and "Doc" Hayes, who are said to be the leaders of the mob that pursued the exiled toilers.

Fight Was Climax.

The fight that culminated in the pitched battles near Dumas have been the acute development of the repressive tactics adopted in the past by the employers against any efforts to better the lot of the workers through organization.

Recently, organizers became active among the mill workers in Dumas, whose low pay and long hours of toil would startle the average union worker of the North. Concerted drives against this move were immediately launched by the members of the business association.

Assuming the offense, with all the powers of ownership and control of the city authorities back of them, the manufacturers flung out the first challenge to the organizers:

"We will get any damned Nigger who attempts to plant the red flag here."

Labor took up the challenge.

Singling out the leaders, the bosses,

TROOPS STEM RACE RIOT

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
JANUARY 22, 1920

Arkansas Governor Acts in Crisis Caused by Clash With Dumas Negroes.

DUMAS, Ark., Jan. 22.—A detachment of 123 federal soldiers from Camp Pike, Ark., Governor Charles M. Brough, and large parties of civil officers and possemen from nearby towns, arrived here early to-day to take charge of a race situation arising from an alleged attack on a deputy sheriff by armed Negroes at a Negro settlement near here late yesterday.

Although apprehensive, local civil officials said they were of the opinion that the trouble would be confined to this district.

Federal troops—six officers and 122 men— were ordered here from Camp Pike after Governor Brough had conferred with departmental headquarters in Charleston, S. C.

According to reports to-day, the disturbance started when J. H. Breedlove, a deputy sheriff, and two white companions went into the Negro settlement to arrest a Negro charged with stealing hogs. Armed Negroes, it was said, demanded the prisoners' release and when Breedlove refused, opened fire. Breedlove returned the fire and with his companions withdrew to obtain reinforcements, according to the reports. Shortly after the shooting wires leading from Dumas to the Negro settlement were cut.

Dumas is a village of 500 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of the state on the Mississippi line. The district where the trouble took place is isolated and the only white residents are planters and their families and a few crews of small sawmills. The Negroes are said to outnumber the whites about 30 to 1.

TROOPS ORDERED TO AN ARKANSAS TOWN

Montgomery
1-23-20

Race Riots Feared After Negroes Force Deputies to Surrender Negro Prisoner

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 21—A detachment of 120 federal troops from the Military establishment at Camp Pike has been ordered to Dumas Ark., where serious race troubles is feared at a negro settlement near there as a result of an armed attack by negroes late today on a deputy sheriff, and two white companions.

DUMAS, ARK., Jan .21—A large posse was being formed tonight to start tomorrow in search of armed negroes who late today compelled deputy sheriff Breedlove to surrender "Doc" Haynes, a negro prisoner, at a negro settlement eight miles from here.

Deputy Breedlove and two men that accompanied him escaped uninjured after exchanging shots with the negroes who, according to the authorities, are believed to be well armed and organized.

Immediately after the trouble the telephone wires between Dumas and the negro settlement were cut.

The trouble started when white employes of a saw mill captured Haynes, who was charged with stealing hogs. Haynes escaped and returned to the saw mill with a rifle and drove the saw mill men into the woods. Officers here were notified and deputy Breedlove with two white men ,arrested Haynes near the mill.

RACE TROUBLE AT END; TROOPS NOT NEEDED

1-23-20
Constitution

Dumas, Ark., January 22.—With the capture today by a civilian of two ring-leaders in the attack on a deputy sheriff by armed negroes at a negro settlement near Dumas and the escape of three others said to have been implicated, conditions at the settlement were reported to have quiete this afternoon an it was stated that the troops will return to Camp Pike tonight.

The troops were met today by the returning posse while enroute to the scene of yesterday's disorder and returned to Dumas on the assurance that the presence of the military would not be needed.

The federal troops, six officers and 122 men, were ordered here from Camp Pike after Governor Brough had conferred with departmenal headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

According to reports today the disturbances started when J. H. Breedlove, a deputy sheriff, and two white companions went into the negro settlement to arrest a negro charged with stealing hogs. Armed negroes, it was said, demanded the prisoner's release and when Breedlove refused opened fire. Breedlove returned the fire and with his companions withdrew to get reinforcements.

This district where the trouble took place is isolated and the only white residents are planters and their families and a few crews of small sawmills. The negroes are said to outnumber the whites about thirty to one.

ARKANSAS POSSE HUNTING NEGROES

BOSTON MASS HERALD
JANUARY 22, 1920

Fugitives Forced Sheriff to Release a Prisoner

[Special Dispatch to the Herald]

DUMAS, Ark., Jan. 21—A heavily armed posse is being assembled here tonight to go to a Negro settlement in the western part of the county to arrest about 15 Negroes who surrounded three deputy sheriffs this morning and after firing upon them 50 or more shots forced them to release a Negro prisoner they were taking to Dumas. There were no casualties.

Armed with a warrant for the arrest of a "bad" Negro Deputy Sheriff Joe Breedlove and Walter Nuckols and Roy Burns, whom he had deputized, arrived at Burus Mills, eight miles east of here, only to find that the black, armed with a high-power rifle, had driven all the other blacks away from the mill. They arrested the Negro and started to Dumas with their prisoner, only to be stopped a short distance away.

The Negroes surrounding them were armed with large-calibre rifles. They demanded that the prisoner be released and because their demand was not complied with immediately began firing. The officers returned the fire and effected their escape. Arriving here the sheriff at Arkansas City was advised and immediately started rounding up forces.

Planters in the vicinity have appealed to Gov. Brough, who has notified Camp Pike to have troops ready to be sent to the scene if necessary.

NEGROES UNITE TO QUELL RACE TROUBLE

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
FEBRUARY 4, 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ARKADELPHIA, Arkansas—Negro leaders of Arkadelphia, have organized an association which has for its purpose the quelling of race trouble and the prevention of crime by Negroes. It is called the Colored Business Men's League. Fourteen charter members were admitted at the first meeting. The league will meet once monthly and reports will be made of any brewing disturbances of any nature. The influence of the league will be used to stop trouble in its inception. The officers elected are: President, J. D. Dunham; vice-president, W. D. Feister; second vice-president, J. J. Brooks; recording secretary, C. P. Cooke; assistant secretary, Felix Ivory; treasurer, C. Trigg; corresponding secretary, J. H. Lawson; chaplain, R. L. Patton.

THREE "NIGHT RIDERS" GIVEN HEAVY FINES

MARION, ARK., Oct. 22.—Three white men charged with having driven three negro families from Crittenden county with threats of death unless they stopped picking cotton were fined $500 and sentenced to 12 months in jail here today.

Fayetteville Ark. Times
3-30-20

MARCH 30, 1920

DR. THOMAS TO TALK ON HELENA TROUBLE

"The Negro Problem at Helena" will be topic of a talk delivered Thursday, April 1st, by Dr. D. Y. Thomas of the department of history, University of Arkansas, before members of the Mildred Lee Chapter, U. D. C., which will meet in April session with Mrs. George Sutton on Dickson Street at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the Southern Race Commission and has made a special study of the race question as a southern problem.

Federal Prosecution for Night Riders If They Break Any National Statutes

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 13, 1920

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — Federal prosecution of "night riders" and others responsible for the burning of cotton and cotton gins in the Southern States will be ordered if an investigation ordered today discloses violation of any Federal laws.

Department of Justice agents have been instructed to investigate and report immediately instances where Federal laws appear to have been violated. In most cases, officials believe, the outrages have constituted crimes only under State laws, but the investigation was ordered when it was indicated that there might have been interference with shipments in interstate commerce.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—The shooting to death yesterday of a negro guard at a cotton gin in Arkansas, numerous fires of undetermined origin in which cotton has been destroyed, and widespread threats of night riders to burn gins whose owners ignore warnings to discontinue operations until the staple reaches a price of forty cents a pound, have resulted in the issuance of proclamations by Governors Brough, of Arkansas, and Kilby, of Alabama, and statements of their position by Governors Dorsey, of Georgia, and Cooper, of South Carolina.

Riots – 1920

Colorado

1 DEAD, 35 INJURED IN DENVER STREET CAR STRIKE RIOTS

Plant of Denver Post Partially Demolished; Cars Wrecked; Barns Surrounded

8-6-20

DENVER, COLO., Aug. 6.—One man dead, more than 35 injured and thousands of dollars in property loss are results of a street car strike riot which began yesterday afternoon and had not been brought under control at an early hour today.

Following a lengthy conference with Governor Shoup, Mayor Bailey early today issued a proclamation calling for 2,000 civilian volunteers to assist the police in maintaining order during the strike. It was stated no call would be made for troops at present.

The mob began by wrecking street cars, turning then to the office of the Denver Post, which was partially wrecked and then dividing their attention among the city hall, tramway building and car barns in various parts of the city.

The man killed, identified as A. G. Smith, of Denver, was shot down near the South Denver car barns and died later. The barns were still surrounded by a large mob after midnight.

Scores of passengers had been carried by street cars manned by armed strike-breakers yesterday for the first time since the strike was called early Sunday. Seventeen arrestes for rioting had been made early today.

The publishers of the Denver Post, after examining their plant following the mob's attack, announced they believed they would be able to issue a paper from their own plant tomorrow afternoon. The engraving room was demolished. Practically every window in the structure had been broken.

At 9:45 o'clock last night troops were reported coming to Denver from Fort Logan. At that hour the mob was marching toward the city hall. There were cries of "wreck the hall." More than a thousand strikers and their sympathizers, who had marched to the city hall for a conference with Mayor Bailey early in the afternoon, were parading the downtown section of the city when the rioting started.

Chief of Police Hamilton Armstrong was seriously injured when hit on the head with a brick, and a policemen was shot when rioting was resumed Thursday night. Strike breakers sought refuge in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception when rioters overturned a street car at that point.

Riots — 1920

East St. Louis (Ill.)

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
APRIL 29, 1920

Blacks and Whites in Germany

With Gallic wit in which there is a spice of Attic salt, Louis Forest, a brilliant French journalist, ridicules the German complaints against the black troops in the service of France who took possession of Frankfort. It appears that the German government appealed to England not to permit these black soldiers to trample upon the liberty of free white Teutons.

But really these black warriors, ignorant as they must have been of German "kultur," acted so well that perhaps if the illustrious author of "Faust" were now living, he might have written an ode or at least a sonnet in praise of them. They mounted guard before the Temple of Minerva and left Goethe's house unmolested. M. Forest sarcastically remarks: "They were a lot of savages, and did not live up to the 'noble example of the masses.' They will never understand German civilization. He recalls the ugly fact that German students fighting for the "Fatherland" burned the splendid library of the University of Louvain. The French journalist blames Premier Lloyd George for not taking the part of France's soldiers, and thus speaks of the British statesman: "He is a merchant who has made money, and wants to retire. He got rich during his five years' work of blackening German whites. He does not want to weary himself to-day by attempting to whiten French blacks."

This is very clever, but it is not argument. France's black troops may have conducted themselves much better on this occasion than did Germany's white troops on another occasion. The practical question is whether France's seizure of Frankfort was not, under the circumstances, an imprudent step. Evidently Lloyd George thought it was, and he was right.

Dr. Bundy Receives Big Ovation in Tidewater

The Journal

8 — 28 — 20

(By the Press Agent)

Over six thousand persons in the huge Billy Sunday Tabernacle, corner Granby and Twentieth Streets, last Sunday afternoon, was Norfolk's greeting to the hero, patriot, orator, and martyr of the East St. Louis riots, Dr. Leroy N. Bundy. Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., th emanager for the South, had worked untiringly to give Dr. Bundy a hearing in this city, and the vast, enthusiastic audience was Norfolk's answer to the call for a mighty rally. Probably, no greater reception has ever been accorded to any popular heroes in this city than that given the gentlemen Sunday afternoon. Madam Mandonia Wright's chorus, of one hundred voices, rendered special music for the occasion, and the ideal quartet sang it's way into the hearts of the people. Rev. Mr. J. A. G. Luvalle acted very splendidly indeed as the Master of Ceremonies. In a brief, eloquent, thrilling address, Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., presented the speaker of the occasion with a mighty climax, in which he said, "Speak Bundy, for I know you can". The address of Dr. Bundy was a model of tenderness, of pathos, and of spirit. Interrupted by the torrential rain, six thousand people hung spellbound, transfixed by the magnetism of his speech. Dark as was the Auditorium, without lights, and serious as was the down-pour, nearly four hundred dollars ($400.00) was given as Norfolk's first testimony to the distinguished visitor.

On Tuesday night, in the Red Circle Club in Newport News, the citizens of that city gave over three hundred dollars ($300.00) for Dr. Bundy's defense, and five men: Col. Matt M. Lewis, R. H. Spivey, Dr. Norman Lassiter, Hon. J. Thomas Newsome, and Dr. Walter Foreman gave twenty-five ($25.00) each.

A mammoth return meeting for Dr. Bundy will be staged on this Sunday afternoon, August twenty-ninth, at three o'clock sharp, in the great Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church, corner Queen and Pulaski Streets, of which Rev. Dr. Nicholas D. King is Pastor.

Rev. Dr. B. W. Dance, pastor of Third Baptist Church of Portsmouth, will act as Master of Ceremonies, and Miss Vivian S. France will render a special solo. On behalf of the citizens of Norfolk, Rev. Dr. S. S. Morris, the National Secretary for the Allen Christian Endeavor League, will deliver a special message of greeting and felicitation.

Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., the manager of the Doctor's Southern Campaign, always a favorite with Norfolk's audiences, will introduce and present the martyr of the East St. Louis riots to Norfolkians on Sunday afternoon, and those who remember how he did it last Sunday, in the Tabernacle, will assuredly come again. Dr. Bundy will go into more details than he did last Sunday, in giving the inner secrets of the riots, and his connection therewith, why he spent three months in one prison, and eight months in another prison, why he spent one year and six days in a Southern Illinois penitentiary, and why he is now released, though sentenced to life imprisonment, on a fifty thousand dollar ($50,000.00) bond pending his appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

Admission is absolutely free on Sunday afternoon and the only ticket required is to get to the Metropolitan Church on time, for seating and standing capacity will be at a premium. Madam Mandonia Wright has also been requested to furnish a huge community chorus again on Sunday afternoon. To hear them sing like angels, and to speak like Douglass, the Metropolitan Church will be the place on Sunday.

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DR. BUNDY IN PORTSMOUTH
(By the Press Agent.)

The greatest reception ever accorded any group of distinguished men was that given Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, the martyr of the East St. Louis riots, and Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., in the Ebenezer Baptist Church, corner Effingham and Columbia Streets, of which Rev. Dr. C. C. Sommerville is the able Pastor, on last Monday night, August 23d. Arriving at the church at 8:45 p. m., escorted by Dr. W. B. Anderson, and a number of friends, they found the large edifice was already jammed to its utmost capacity and hundreds of people were standing in the aisles and galleries, unable to secure seats in any part of the spacious auditorium. A popular ovation was accorded the heroic dentist upon his entrance in the church, accompanied by his Southern Manager, Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., of Norfolk. The throngs continued to pour into the church, and because of the lack of any seating or standing accommodation, over seven hundred people were turned away from the doors, unable to gain admittance to hear the story of the awful tragedy. Over two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) in cash was given as Portsmouth's initial contribution to Dr. Bundy's cause. The star amount of the evening, twenty-five dollars ($25.00), being given by Dr. J. J. France. Introduced in a brilliant and masterly manner by Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., the story of Dr. Bundy, in connection with the East St. Louis riots, was presented by him in a pathos, and an eloquence which has never been excelled in this city. On this Tuesday night, August 21st, in

(Continued on page five)

Riots—1920

East St. Louis. Ill.

Chief Justice Carter Orders the Release of East St. Louis Dentist From the Southern Illinois Penitentiary

The Chicago Defender. 3-27-20

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 26.—The release from the Southern Illinois penitentiary of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, dentist, and former prominent citizen of this city, was authorized Friday, March 19, by Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court, pending the disposal of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Dr. Bundy is serving a life sentence for murder in connection with the race riots of July 2, 1917. He was accused of having been present when Detectives Coppege and Wodley, both white, were killed. The court made the bond $25,000 pending the final disposition of the case.

Attorney Houston

Chief Justice Orin N. Carter

Obtain Supersedeas.

Attorneys Houston and Calloway of Kansas City, Mo., representing Dr. Bundy, obtained a writ of supersedeas, presented it to Chief Justice Carter, who, at the request of Justice Duncan, also a member of the Supreme Court, heard the application and passed upon the proceedings. In granting the release Chief Justice Carter said:

"It appears to me, upon due consideration of the record and abstract thereof, and the brief and argument of counsel, that there is serious and prejudicial error in the record of the crime of which he stands convicted and supersedeas is herein granted."

Had Unfair Trial

It is charged that at the time of the Bundy trial at Waterloo, Ill., that race prejudice was openly evidenced not only by the minor officials but by the presiding judge. An insane man was permitted to serve on the jury which convicted Dr. Bundy, and is now confined at Chester, Ill. Objections and motions upon the part of Dr. Bundy's attorney were ruthlessly overruled with scant consid eration for law or courtesy. It is further alleged that the jurors were selected at the behest of the state because of their peculiar fitness to serve the purpose desired.

Dr. Bundy

The use of the word "Nigger," in referring to Dr. Bundy was permitted by the presiding judge, and many oth er phrases which appealed to race prejudice reached the juror's ear th rough the efforts of the prosecuting attorneys. It appears from the reco rds of the trial that no effort was made upon the part of the court to see that Dr. Bundy was given a fair and impartial trial.

Following the indictment of Dr. Bundy shortly after his arrest in Cleveland and his subsequent return to the Illinois authorities, people throughout the country contributed to a defense fund established by the Chicago Defender to secure sufficient counsel to defend the dentist. Hundreds of dollars were collected for this purpose and given Dr. Bundy. Mrs. Bundy, wife of the dentist, has worked faithfully since his conviction to obtain his temporary release.

Riots and other racial conflicts have made it exceedingly hard to get a rehearing of the Bundy case. Dr. Bundy, it is said, will reside with his relatives in Cleveland, Ohio, pending the hearing of his case.

Negro Politician Serving Life Term Out on Bond Today

ST. LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
MARCH 20 1920

Dr. Le Roy N. Bundy Granted Review of Charge Connected with Race Riot.

Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, negro dentist and politician of East St. Louis, sentenced March 28, 1919, to life imprisonment for conspiracy to murder in connection with the East St. Louis race riots of July 2 and 3, 1917, will be released from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary today on a writ of supersedeas issued yesterday by Justice Orrin N. Carter of Illinois Supeme Court.

The writ permits him to obtain his release on bond pending a review of his case by the Supreme Court. Upon his conviction an appeal was taken and Bundy was sent to the Penitentiary pending action by the Supreme Court. The case will be heard at the June term.

His wife has been active since her husband was sent to the Penitentiary in efforts to have him released on bond. She was in Springfield yesterday when the writ was granted and left there last night for Chester to meet her husband upon his release.

Bundy was the last of the East St. Louis rioters to be tried. He asked for a change of venue and the case was sent to Monroe County. When it was called in March, 1918, a continuance was obtained until the following October. At that time it was called again and by agreement was again continued. One of the reasons given for asking a continuance was that Clarence Darrow, the noted criminal lawyer of Chicago, who had been retained by Bundy, had been sent to Russia by the United States Government on an important mission.

A few days after Bundy was tried and convicted in Waterloo, one of the jurors, Daniel Davis, a farmer living near Waterloo, was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum for the insane at Anna, Ill. This incident is the chief ground upon which the appeal is based.

For the defense of Bundy, negroes all over the United States contributed to a fund and a large amount of money was raised. His family ranks high among negroes, his father being chancellor of Wilberforce University, near Cleveland, Ohio, and an uncle is in the consular service of the United States in Liberia.

The specific charge against Bundy was that he was in a conspiracy to kill Detective Sergeant Coppedge and Detective Frank Wodley who were fired on by a mob of negroes a few minutes after midnight July 2. Coppedge was killed instantly and Wodley fatally wounded, a double tragedy that started the East St. Louis race riot.

Feeling in East St. Louis against Bundy is still bitter, for he is regarded as a dominant force among the people of his race. After the riot he moved to St. Louis, and later went to Ohio, when an indictment was found against him.

WIFE OF RIOT VICTIM SUES FOR $20,000

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—The case of Mrs. Lena Cook of this city against the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. for $20,000 damages for the death of her husband and son who were killed in the East St. Louis race riot in July, 1917, was called for trial in the Federal court at East St. Louis, Ill., last Wednesday and continued, when attorneys for the plaintiff filed a motion that the street car company file a bond for costs.

Mrs. Cook, her husband and son were returning from Eagle Park to St. Louis the day of the riot. White rioters invaded the street car, dragged her husband and son from the car and killed them. A number of suits have been filed by riot victims.

DR. BUNDY FREED.

In the case of the People of Illinois vs. Dr. Bundy, it will be remembered that Dr. Bundy was convicted in the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Illinois, in March, 1919, and sentenced to a life term at the penitentiary.

Dr. Bundy was represented by Hueston & Calloway, a prominent Kansas City law firm, and they with their associates in this case appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois, for the reason that Dr. Bundy had not had a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers, but was convicted or prejudice both of the trial judge and the jury.

The trial judge refused to grant Dr. Bundy bond pending appeal to th Supreme Court, whereupon, Dr. Bund was sent to the Southern Illinois per itentiary, at Chester, and has been con fined there since that time.

Messrs. Hueston and Calloway de sirous that justice and right be done made application to the Supreme Cour of Illinois for a writ of supersedeas This writ was directed to Justice Dun can of the Supreme Court; the justice from the district where Dr. Bundy wa tried and convicted. For some rea son Judge Duncan requested Justice Carter of the Supreme Court, residing at Chicago, to hear the application fo the writ of supersedeas and Justic Carter finally consented and on las Monday, March 8, Messrs Hueston & Calloway presented their petition to Justice Carter in his chamber at Chi cago.

After hearing these gentlemen's presentation of their reasons why Dr. Bundy should be liberated on bail, supported by brief and a record o the proceedings, Justice Carter took the matter into consideration and in formed the gentlemen that he would pass on the matter at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, at which timt he would give a decision. At 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon Justice Carter told the gentlemen that he would grant the writ of Supersedeas filed by the attornevs for Dr. Bundy and fixed the

bond at $25,000 to be made by qualified persons in Cook County, Illinois.

Too much credit cannot be given Messrs. Hueston and Calloway, the distinguished attorneys who have been so aggressive in this matter in the very initial steps taken during the trial unto the Supreme court, to see that Dr. Bundy be given a fair and impartial trial as guaranteed to him under the laws and constitution of the State of Illinois and the United States.

Editor Forced to Leave State

Wrote Editorial Against Treatment of Race in Arkansas Court

Kansas City, Kan., June 18.—Because he wrote an editorial in the Green Forest News, published in the state of Arkansas, in defense of Robert Hill and eleven other men who have been sentenced to death for alleged participation in the riots at Elaine, Benjamin Freeman (white), editor of the paper, was forced to seek this state as refuge from threats against his life made by white people throughout Arkansas. Freeman is now under the protecting wing of Gov. Allen. He left his wife, five children and a newspaper plant because he fearlessly stood for what was right, he declared.

Attacks Judge Jackson

Freeman's editorial said that in the event Gov. Allen granted requisition on Hill he could not get a fair trial in Arkansas because of prejudice against his race and went a little further by saying that he was acquainted with the presiding jurist, Judge Jackson, and knew he would not give "Negroes justice." He commended the Kansas governor for refusing to grant the requisition.

Received Threatening Letters

When informed of the editorial, Judge Jackson issued a citation for Freeman to appear before him and show cause why he should not be fined or at least jailed for contempt of court. The papers were handed to a sheriff and properly served. At the same time Freeman had received several threatening letters through the mails. The sheriff declared Freeman promised to appear in court, but the five-day limit expired and when a search was instituted it was learned the editor had fled to Kansas. Letters bearing the Kansas postmark have been received by Mrs. Freeman.

Hill Is Free

TOPEKA, Kans., July 22. —Robert H. Hill, alleged leader of a colored mob in the Arkansas riots, was released last Tuesday on $2,000 bond. Feeling is here that he will never be tried.

DR. BUNDY RELEASED RETURNS TO ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis Argus. 3-26-20.

Dentist Convicted As Result Of St. Louis Riot Wins Appeal. Many Errors In The Trial Charged. Case Will Be Passed On In June.

Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy, formerly a dentist in East St. Louis, walked out of the Chester (Illinois) Penitentiary last Sunday morning, to again breathe the air of freedom. Dr. Bundy was convicted of murder because of the East St. Louis (Illinois) riot on July 2, 1917. He was sentenced to life, after a jury trial in the circuit court at Waterloo, Illinois, in March, 1919. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, but being convicted of a capital offense, the doctor was taken to the penitentiary until the State Supreme Court would pass on the appeal.

Released on Bond.

After the appeal was perfected application was made for a writ of supersedeas which would entitle him to the right of bail pending the final determination of the case by the Supreme Court. The writ having beeen granted, and the bond given, Dr. Bundy was released from custody at the State prison. The bond was placed at $50,000 and the majority of the sureties live in Chicago. The doctor's faithful wife arrived in Chester with the papers Saturday evening, March 20, and the dentist was released on Sunday morning. They came to St. Louis and are now stopping at the home of her parents on Kennerly avenue.

No case before the public has ever interested the people more than that of Dr. Bundy. The great legal victory which resuits in his release is due, only, to unceasing vigilence. In this, Attorneys Houston and Calloway are especially praised, and the faithfulness of his wife is to be commended.

Grounds for Appeal.

Dr. Bundy's case is expected to be determined by the State Supreme Court of Illinois during the June term. Numerous charges of errors committed in his trial are assigned as grounds for reversal of the judgment. One of the notable grounds was the fact that one of the jurors, within a week after the case was finished, became violently insane and is now confined in one of the state institutions of Illinois.

Others Convicted.

As an outgrowth of the riot in July, 1917, ten colored and nine white men are now in the penitentiary of Illinois, and two white men have been sentenced and are now out on bond pending their appeal.

GOVERNOR BROUGH OF ARKANSAS WANTS NO FEDERAL LYNCH LAW

The St. Louis Argus

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21—Emphatic contradiction of testimony which he said had been given by U. S. Bratton before the Senate Judiciary committee, was voiced in a statement given out here tonight by Gov. C. [illegible] Brough of Arkansas.

"Mr. Bratton, who formerly was postmaster of Little Rock," said the governor, "told the Senate committee, a system of peonage exists in Arkansas and other southern states, whereby the Negro is oppressed. He was testifying in support of a federal anti-lynching law, and cited the uprising at Elaine last October in support of his contention.

"The Elaine trouble was the direct result of a conspiracy on the part of an organized group of Negroes to enorce certain demands from the farmers The uprising failed because it was started prematurely and I was able to reach Elaine and Helena with federal troops in time to prevent a clash which had it occurred, undoubtedly would have cost the lives of many, both whites and blacks.

"The people of Arkansas, of course," says the governor's statement does not uphold lynching nor any form of mob action, but we do feel that a federal law is unnecessary—that the people of the state are able to meet the situation themselves."

7 WHITES ACCUSED IN E. ST. LOUIS RIOT FREED

The St. Louis Argus

Defender 2-28-20

East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 1.—Attorney General Edward J. Brundage, of Illinois, in the circuit court at Belleville, has entered a nolle prosequi of indictments charging murder and assault to commit murder in connection with the East St. Louis race riots of July, 1917. In his nolle prosequi, which was entered by Judge George A. Crow, Brundage wipes off the records charges against all of those of the 21 joint defendants who have not yet been tried.

Those affected by the nolle prosequis are Sam Wheat, James Bayles, Henry Meeks, Robert Bates, John Clark and Joseph Black, all white men. They were never arrested. On the same indictments three defendants were acquitted and 11 were convicted of murder and sentenced Oct. 6, 1917, to terms of 14 years in the southern Illinois penitentiary.

East St. Louis Dentist to Get New Trial

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 24.—Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, former East St. Louis dentist, is nearer freedom than ever. The Supreme Court of Illinois here Monday reversed the decision of the lower court and granted the dentist a new trial, declaring that errors were contained in the verdict, which sentenced him to life imprisonment at his trial at Waterloo, Ill., almost two years ago. A special telegram from court officials at Springfield and personal friends of the dentist in this city informed him of the court's findings. Dr. Bundy is now practicing dentistry in Cleveland, Ohio.

Make $25,000 Bond

Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the state Supreme court ordered the release of Dr. Bundy from the southern Illinois penitentiary on Friday, March 19, last, pending the disposal of an appeal to that court. The dentist had completed several months of a sentence to life for murder in connection with the slaying of Detectives Coppege and Wodley (white) of the East St. Louis police force. The court made the bond $25,000, pending final disposition of the case.

Writ Is Heard

Attorneys Hueston and Calloway of Kansas City, Mo., represented Dr. Bundy at the time, and obtained his release on a writ of supersedeas. Chief Justice Carter, who at the request of Justice Duncan, also a member of the Supreme court, heard the application and passed upon the proceedings. In granting the release Chief Justice Carter said:

Freedom Granted

"It appears to me, upon due consideration of the record and abstract thereof, and the brief and argument of counsel, that there is serious and prejudicial error in the record of the crime of which he stands convicted and supersedeas is herein granted."

Trial at Waterloo

It is charged that at the time of the Bundy trial at Waterloo, Ill., race prejudice was openly permitted in order to obtain a conviction. The presiding judge favored the prosecuting attorney in all angles of the case, denying Bundy's lawyers objections to the procedure at various intervals of the trial. It was further charged that jurors were selected at the behest of the state because of their peculiar fitness to serve the purpose desired.

Insane Juror

The word "Nigger" was permitted to be used in reference to Dr. Bundy and his efforts to uplift his people at East St. Louis. An insane man was allowed to serve on the jury, and after the trial was confined at the asylum for the insane at Dunning. Mrs. Bundy, wife of the dentist, worked faithfully for the release of her husband, despite the fact that all indications pointed to a hopeless path.

Fund Is Raised

Shortly after the East St. Louis riots, which Dr. Bundy was accused of taking part in, the Chicago Defender, believing him innocent of the charges, started a fund in his behalf. Readers of this paper, from all sections of the country, answered by sending in donations to fight the dentist's case. Over $2,000 was raised and given him to employ counsel. In a statement to a Defender reporter, who visited the dentist in his office at Cleveland recently, Dr. Bundy said:

Thanks Defender

"I cannot forget the faithfulness of the Chicago Defender in aiding me to gain my freedom. If it had not been for this one great agency I might have lost hope long ago, and I want you to express to the officials my profound gratitude for their sympathy and aid in this fight. I feel assured that at a new trial I will be acquitted."

Riots and other racial outbreaks have made it exceedingly difficult for Dr. Bundy to get a rehearing of his case. Date for the new trial has not been announced.

NEGRO LOSES DAMAGE SUIT BASED ON EAST SIDE RIOT

ST LOUIS MO STAR
MARCH 30 1920

Verdict Regarded as Freeing Interurban Road From Liability in Other Cases.

A verdict for the defendant company was returned today in the court of City Judge Millard, East St. Louis, in the suit of Lucien Harris, negro, who asked $10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries. Harris contended he was dragged from one of the company's cars by a mob on July 2, 1917, during the race riots, and was beaten.

The suit was regarded as a test case. Attorneys believe the company is freed of liability in similar cases through the decision.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 12

Riots - 1920

Elaine (Ark)

White Editor Avers Negro Can't Get Justice; Held for Contempt

4-29-20
The Tennessean News

Helena, Ark., April 27.—When the Green Forest, (Ark.,) News, a white publication edited by Hon. Benjamin Freeman, appeared on the streets today with an article declaring that injustice had been done the Negroes in convictions in the Elaine cases and emphatically declaring that Robert L. Hill, who was recently returned to this state from Kansas on a charge of being connected in some way with the alleged uprising of Negroes, great excitement was in evidence among the whites and the fair-minded editor was readily summoned before Judge J. M. Jackson and ordered to give reasons why he should not be held for contempt of court. The article appearing in the paper also praised Governor Allen of Kansas for refusing to honor the requisition of Governor Brough of this state for Hill's return to Phillips county.

NOW FOR MORE MISREPRESENTATION

The refusal of Governor Brough to save from the death chair any of the Negroes convicted of murder in connection with the Elaine insurrection will no doubt bring from certain newspapers and periodicals in sections of the country beyond the confines of the South another flood of villification and misrepresentation. The absolute refusal of the North, East and West to credit the statements of leading men of Helena and Phillips County as well as the statements of the governor of Arkansas, the press of Arkansas and prominent Arkansans who investigated or had intimate knowledge of the Elaine insurrection, is unusual and somewhat remarkable. It was to be expected that those papers conducted by Negroes in the North would misrepresent facts concerning this insurrection, but the misrepresentation by more decent publications came as a surprise. It is all the more surprising since the people of Phillips county protected the murderers from lynchers though they knew these Negroes had entered into a plot having for its object the wholesale slaughter of white residents of that county.

In refusing to commute the sentences of the Negroes, Governor Brough is putting down lynching. Law-abiding citizens of Phillips county were promised prompt and rgid enforcement of the law in the case of these murderers. The state should not falter now in carrying out that promise.

There is no doubt about the guilt of the Negroes who have been condemned. Indeed, had the people of Phillips county so willed, many other Negroes equally guilty might have been condemned. But those of the Negroes who, in the opinion of the investigators, were misled by leaders of stronger minds were charged with minor felonies and given short terms of imprisonment. The people of Phillips county conducted themselves with admirable calm during the trying days just following the insurrection. They protected the innocent Negroes and they protected the reputation and good name of Arkansas.

There is little doubt that Negro agitators in the South will continue to misrepresent this matter to their people. Such men are responsible largely for the present plight of the Negroes under sentence of death. They teach the Negroes to hate the whites and since the Negroes listen to them rather than to those people who have proven themselves real friends of the Negroes, the Negroes must take what comes to them as the result of bad counsel.—Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL
APRIL 16, 1920

ELISHA SCOTT TO ARKANSAS.

Topeka Negro Attorney to Defend Hill—Hugh Fisher Won't Go.

Elisha Scott, prominent negro attorney, has announced that he will brave the Arkansas race prejudice and go to Arkansas to defend Robert Hill, negro, charged with impersonating a government officer. Hugh Fisher, county attorney, who assisted in defending Hill when the state of Arkansas attempted to extradite him on a charge of murder and night riding, has refused to go to Arkansas in his behalf.

"Elisha Scott can be a martyr if he wants to, but I don't care to," said Fisher. "One white lawyer who was concerned in Hill's affairs was thrown into jail for thirty days. Somebody down there would take a shot at me, and there would be plenty of witnesses to swear they saw me reach for my hip pocket first. I told Governor Allen at the extradition hearing I thought too much of the future of my wife and family to go down there, and I meant it."

MEN ACCUSED OF RIOTING TO BE FREED IN OCTOBER

Eighteen Convicted of Night Riding Have Served One-Year Terms In the Penitentiary

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 30.—Eighteen Philips county Colored men who were sentenced to the state penitentiary on a charge of night riding in connection with the Elaine riots will be released this month, their terms, with two months off for good behavior, having expired.

This is the first group of the 80 men who were tried and convicted last fall for their share in the Phillips county riots to be released. Five others who are serving sentences ranging from two years to 21 years, are in the penitentiary. The 12 ringleaders who were convicted on a charge of first degree murde have appealed to the higher court. Six of those cases are before the Arkansas Supreme Court and six have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Three other Phillips county men will be released next month, two serving one year sentences for assault with intent to kill and one for grand larceny. There will be 39 releases in October, 32 colored and seven white men. The longest term is that of Herman Sanders, colored, of Jefferson county who has one year commuted from his five-year sentence for burglary.

The Elaine rioters to be released are, Jeff Sampson, John Austin, Andrew Avant, Harrison Barnes, Ed Baker, Will Curry St., John H. Holloway, McKensie Harris, C. C. Herbert, Henry Hollins, Ed Johnson Lewis Keys, James Lee, Joe Hershon Lee Nagbee, Dave Reed, W. H. Swait, and Bannisker Tate Jr.

MAY TAKE NEGRO CASES INTO FEDERAL COURT

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
APRIL 10, 1920

Six Whose Cases Were Reversed to Be Taken From Death Cells.

Attorneys for the six Phillips county negroes whose death sentences were affirmed by the supreme court yesterday probably will take the cases into the federal court, through habeas corpus proceedings, according to E. L. McHaney, of the law firm of Murphy & McHaney.

The grounds for asking federal court action probably will be similar to those on which the appeal to the state supreme court was based. No action will be taken in the cases reversed and remanded for a new trial pending the outcome of the second trial in Phillips county.

Governor Brough probably will not set dates for the executions of the six whose cases were affirmed until some action is taken in those reversed, unless there is a considerable delay in getting the latter for retrial.

The six negroes whose death sentences were affirmed were Frank Hicks, Frank Moore, Ed Hicks, J. E. Knox, Ed Coleman and Paul Hall. The negroes whose cases were reversed, on grounds that the verdicts did not specify whether the jury found the negroes guilty of first or second degree murder were Alf Banks Jr., John Martin, Albert Giles, Joe Fox, Will Wordlow and Ed Ware.

The negroes whose sentences were affirmed will be kept in the death cells of the penitentiary. The other six will be kept at the penitentiary, but will be removed from the death cells, unless Phillips county officers ask that they be returned to Phillips county pending their new trials.

NEGROES' CASES TO HIGHEST COURT

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 19, 1920

Lawyers for Elaine Rioters Will Appeal to Supreme Tribunal.

A transcript is being prepared by Murphy & McHaney, attorneys, for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Frank Hicks, Frank Moore, Ed Hicks, J. E. Knox, Ed Coleman and Paul Hall, the six Phillips county negroes recently sentenced in connection with the Elaine riots, whose sentences were affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

Mr. McHaney expects to leave for Washington Thursday to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. It is said that the appeal will be based on the ground that no negroes served on the jury which convicted the six men.

Should a writ of certiorari be be granted by the Supreme Court, it would act as a staty of action, Governor Brough said last night. It is however, extremely doubtful, the governor said, that any federal question is involved in the case. The state trials have been conducted throughout, he said, with absolute justice, and the state has dealt patiently with the negroes.

The procedure requires that the appeal for a writ of certiorari be first presented to Chief Justice McCulloch of the Arkansas Supreme Court, and if refused by him, may be presented to the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, or to an associate justice, Governor Brough said.

BROUGH URGED TO LET NEGROES HANG

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Evening
May 22 1920

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21.—Governor Brough today received a copy of a resolution adopted by the Helena Ark. post of the American Legion asking that no clemency be exercised in the cases of twelve Elaine negro rioters under sentence of death at the penitentiary. The resolution, it was stated, represents the sentiment of 350 members of the legion post. Date for execution of the negroes has not been set pending the dicision of the supreme court on six cases appealed to it.

WANT TO AID CONDEMNED MEN

Baptist Vanguard
1-T-20

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 10, 1919.

Dr. E. C. Morris, D.D., Helena, Arkansas:

Dear Sir—I am writing you about the Phillips county trouble and the twelve men that are condemned to die. The churches of this city are asked to raise money to help in lawyer fees. I want to know, do you all need the help? And, who to send it to? I see you have offered a resolution asking that the cases of the 12 men condemned to die for murder be submitted to the Supreme Court for review, and what requirement is to this ruling. The churches of this city have raised thirty-two ($32) dollars. If this money is needed I want to know who to send it to. Let us hear from you at once. Yours truly,

George W. Henry,
President Ministers' Alliance.
511 Arroya Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

George W. Henry:

Dear Brother: Yours of the 10th is now before me and contents noted. Referring to what you say about the 12 men condemned to electrocution would say their cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. The attorneys in the case are Jones & Booker, and Colonel Murphy. I am told that about $10,000 will be needed to cover all the cases. I would advise you to send the money which you have to Jos. A. Booker, 1600 Bishop street, Little Rock, Ark.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Morris.

SECOND NEGRO FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

The Montgomery Advertiser
5-6-20

(Associated Press)

HELENA, ARK., May 5.—Will Wordlow, negro, found guilty of first degree murder for the second time in Phillips county circuit court here late today as a result of his activities in connection with the racial uprising near Elaine last fall. He is the second of the six negroes whose cases were remanded by the state supreme court re-convicted on a charge of murder.

Col. Geo. W. Murphy, Ex-Confederate Soldier And Former Attorney-General Of Arkansas, And Scipio A. Jones Pleaded For Justice For Men Railroaded To Electric Chair

4-9-20.
Twice-a-week Herald

On March 22, 1920, the same day that the Attorney General of Arkansas was making a desperate fight before Gov. Alle of Kansas to honor requisition papers for the rturn of Robert L. Hill to Arkansas, Colonel Geo. W. Murphy and Scipio A. Jones were pleading the cause of twelve men before the Ark. Supreme Court, who were convicted and sentenced to die in connection with the Elaine riot.

Long before court convened, every seat was filled and hundreds stood in the corridors. Colonel Murphy is now well on in his "seventys." He is an Ex-Confederate Soldier, Ex-Attorney General of Arkansas, and for years has enjoyed the reputation of being the Soutwest' greatest criminal lawyer. He delivered the argument before the court.

Attorneys pronounce his argument of March 22d, the most brilliant of his professional career. He did not mince words in portraying the conditions surrounding the speedy trial and conviction of the twelve men by the Phillips County Court. He pointed out error after error and in summing up, declared that the men had not had any trial.

One week from the day of his argument, the Supreme Court remanded six of the cases for a new trial and affirmed the decision of the lower court in the cases of the other six.

The ends sought are coming into view. In reopening the six cases, much can be developed to throw light on the causes and conditions leading up to the tragedy at Elaine.

The other six will not be left to die. The Citizens Defense Fund Commission is now making preparations to have Col. Murphy and S. A. Jones carry these cases to the Federal Courts. Every step under the law will be taken to safeguard the lives of these men until they have had a fair hearing.

It is requiring a large sum of money to conduct this fight and the Citizens Defense Fund Commission is calling upon all citizens who believe in justice and fairplay to help out in this cause.

Send all contributions to J. H. McConico, Secy., Box 112, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Alf Banks Given Death Penalty After Retrial by Supreme Court

3-31-21
Chicago Defender

Helena, Ark., May 14.—The verdict returned Saturday morning by the jury in the case of Alf Banks, charged with the murder of W. A. Adkins (white), special agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, at Hoop Spur on the night of Sept. 30, 1919, was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment." The verdict is equivalent to a death sentence. Banks was among the 12 men who were convicted recently after 45 minutes of trial and sentenced to death. His case, along with his confederates, was carried to the Arkansas supreme court and remanded to the lower court for retrial.

To Hear Other Cases

The case of Ed Ware, charged with murder in connection with the Elaine affair in October last, came up for trial Monday morning. Ware was arrested at Algiers, La., where he was living under an assumed name, several weeks after the race clashes had been suppressed. He was tried for murder and found guilty, being one of the 12 men sentenced to death in the electric chair.

Witnesses Leave State

In this connection it was stated by the prosecutor that numbers of material witnesses for the state had departed from the jurisdiction of the court and some of them could not be located. Two material witnesses in the case against Albert Giles and Joe Fox, just found guilty a second time, under an indictment for the murder of James A. Tappan (white), had also removed to another state, and it was necessary to have their former testimony read into the record. Ben Helms, also charged with murder, will be tried following the hearing given Ware.

"Insurrection" Created

Ed Ware was the secretary of the Hoop Spur lodge of the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, an organization created to protect the farm laborers from being swindled by white farmers. He was present in the Hoop Spur church the night Adkins fired on the gathering, and was later killed. The most peculiar feature surrounding the cases of the alleged rioters is that the white rioters were permitted to escape and the word "insurrection" was originated to establish the fact that the whites acted in "self-defense."

EXPOSE NEW FACTS IN ARK. RIOT CASE

Chicago Defender

Report of Mrs. Barnett Sheds Light on Facts Heretofore Uncovered

2-28-20

Following the investigation conducted by Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, representing the Chicago Defender, at Little Rock, into the arrest and conviction of the twelve farmers of Elaine, Ark., under death penalty for alleged participation in the recent riots, it was learned that the approximate land owned by each condemned farmer averages twenty-five acres, with a bale of cotton to an acre. The sale of this cotton, according to Mrs. Barnett, gave the white farmers a theory upon which to start trouble.

Wanted Better Prices

The market price of cotton in Arkansas at the time of the riot was 45 cents per pound, whereas the white farmers announced that they would only give farmers o' our Race 24 cents per pound. When this fact was given our farmers they protested at the injustice in price, and called a meeting in the event to establish better relationship regarding the prices. When the news reached the white farmers that such a meeting was under way, the place of meeting was attacked, and several men were shot as the result.

Interviewed Prisoners

It is alleged that the lands of the condemned men have been taken over by white farmers, who are reaping a harvest while the courts are piling up heavy sentences. Mrs. Barnett spent two weeks in Arkansas gathering first-hand information of the riot situation, and while there made some startling discoveries regarding the persecution of the prisoners. On another page in this issue she tells of her visit to the prisoners.

Federal Court

Guards a Negro Sent to Arkansas

4-11-20
Constitution

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.—Judge John C. Pollock, of the federal court in Kansas City, Kans., today instructed the district attorney to draw up a provisional writ for the return to Arkansas of Rebert L. Hill, negro, wanted in the eastern Arkansas federal district court for impersonating a federal officer.

Judge Pollock in issuing the writ following completion today of the hearing of Hill specified that if he is not convicted in the United States court of the eastern district of Arkansas on the charge of conspiring with E. V. Powell, another negro, to impersonate a federal officer, he "shall not be turned over to any state authority, but shall be returned to Kansas for asylum."

The negro is wanted by the Arkansas state authorities for alleged participation in activities which led to the Elaine negro uprising last fall.

Hill, testifying in his own behalf today, declared he was at Winchester, Ark., 100 miles from Elaine, July 10, 1919, when the impersonation of a federal officer was alleged to have taken place near the latter town. He said he feared mob violence if he was returned to Arkansas, and denied that he had ever posed as a federal officer. He said he had done some "detective work" and that he held a "degree" as a "detective," for which he paid a school at St. Louis $8.

Hugh T. Fischer, county attorney of Shawnee county, Kansas, who assisted Hill's attorneys, testified that he did so because Senator Arthur Capper had wired him asking him to do all in his power to prevent the negro's return to Arkansas. He stated on the witness stand that he would not dare defend Hill in an Arkansas court, as he believed he would be in danger of mob violence if he did so.

MAN WANTED IN ARKANSAS RACE RIOTS IS HELD HERE

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
JANUARY 21, 1920

Caught by Police After a Long Chase.

Robert Hill Declares He Is Innocent —Fears Lynching and Will Fight Extradition.

Robert Hill, colored, a fugitive since last September from Arkansas, where he is charged with murder in connection with race riots at Helena, is a prisoner in the Topeka city jail. He was captured yesterday morning in Kansas City by G. G. Hannan, chief of police, and Detective Ed Medeau. The reward for his capture is $1,000.

The detectives were haggard from seventy-two hours of sleepless watching. Hill has been traced to Topeka several times since he escaped last September, passing in and out of the city on his wanderings over the middle west. On January 10 he was in Sioux Falls, N. D. He wrote from that place to his wife, who was still living in Winchester, Ark., to come here with a friend, Henderson Mason, and meet him Monday night at the Charles restaurant, near the Rock Island station

Organized Cotton Pickers.

Hill, it seems, did not receive a reply to his letter. Mason and the woman were arrested Monday night, but Hill slipped out of the trap. His wife has since been released, but is in the charge of the police matron. Information gained from the pair enabled Chief Hannan to locate the man in Kansas City. He left here yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and at 9 o'clock Hill was a prisoner.

Hill admits that he is the man wanted, but insists that he is innocent of murder and will resist every effort to secure his extradition. He believes that certain death from hanging or burning awaits him should he return, on account of his activities as an organizer of labor unions among the Negroes in the cotton fields. The resentment these unions caused among the white employers, he says, was the reason for the rioting last September. Hill says he was at a revival meeting in Winchester the night the killing took place in Helena, nearly 100 miles away.

Description Indefinite.

The success of the local force is especially remarkable because the description furnished by the Arkansas authorities was insufficient and misleading, according to Chief Hannan.

Asst. Chief Morris Leonard, Clyde Tresner, chief of detectives, Sgt. William Long, George Frost and Ed Meadeau have all been working on the case.

WHITE EDITOR FLEES AFTER BEING CITED FOR COURT CONTEMPT

St. Louis
Argus 3-28-20

Wrote Editorial Declaring Elaine Negroes Could Not Get Justice In State.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 25.—Ben Freeman, editor of a Green Forest newspaper, cited for contempt of court by Circuit Court Judge J. M. Jackson of Phillips county, because of an alleged editorial declaring the Elaine Negroes could not get justice, has gone to Kansas, leaving his newspaper plant and family behind, according to statements made by Green Forest officials.

Arkansas Court Continues Condemned Men's Appeal

Age Herald
Birmingham 5-6-20

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5. — The appeal of the twelve men condemned to death for participation in the Elaine race riots last October was continued in the Supreme Court again. The attorney general asked three weeks in which to file a brief. The appellants filed their briefs Monday.

Fourteen whites and nine colored men lost their lives in the uprising at Elaine.

Riots—1920

Elaine (Ark)

ELAINE NEGROES' SENTENCES ARE AGAIN REVERSED

12-6-20

or Rapuse Gazette

For the second time, the cases of the six Elaine rioters, twice condemned to die by the Phillips County Circuit Court for participation in the negro uprising, have been remanded to the lower court for new trials.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas in handing down its decision Monday morning, reversing the judgments of the lower court, held that the "discrimination" against negroes in the selection of both grand and petit juries is in contravention to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States and to the Civil Rights act March 1, 1875, and that the errors of the lower court in refusing to hear evidence on the motion of the defendants to set aside the regular panel of the jury and in overruling this motion without hearing the evidence, is sufficient grounds for reversal, coupled with the action of the court in overruling the motion to set aside the sheriff's return on the special venire facias. In the latter motion, it was alleged by the defense that the sheriff in summoning talesmen had discriminated against the defendants by refusing to summon any negroes to serve on the jury, solely on acount of their color. The action in overruling this motion, the decision states, gives grounds for reversal of all cases except that of John Martin in whose behalf the latter motion was not filed.

The decision was rendered by Justice Wood, with Justices McColloch and Humphries dissenting.

News of the decision of the Supreme Court was promptly conveyed to Ed Ware, Will Wordlow, Albert Giles, John Fox, John Martin and Alfred Banks, the condemned negroes who for some time have occupied death cells at the penitentiary, where the news was received with considerable rejoicing.

Second Reversal.

The cases against the six negroes were first reversed by the supreme court on an error in the verdict of the jury. On their second trial the negroes were again convicted of first degree murder and by the judgment of the court sentenced to death. When the case was called for the second time the defense filed a motion for removal to federal court on the ground that both grand and petit juries were made up of white men and that negroes were excluded solely on account of their color; that this was pursuant to custom and practice sanctioned by the supreme court, by which the defendants were deprived of their rights under the constitution of the United States. The motion of the defense was overruled by the lower court and another motion was filed asking for a change of venue on the ground that publication in a Helena paper of the report of the Committee of Seven, characterizing the riot as a negro uprising, had influenced the entire community. This motion was likewise overruled. The action of the lower court in both these instances was sustained by the supreme court in its decision Monday, that body holding that there was nothing in the constitution of the state or statutes or any interpretation that would show that negroes were excluded from serving on juries, and that the defense had failed to prove their contentions and allegation in their motion for a change of venue.

Court's Comment.

In commenting on the causes of reversal the supreme court held: "Therefore we conclude that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the discrimination of the jury commissioners against the colored race in the selection of the petit jury, by which the negroes were excluded from jury service solely on account of their color, rendered the selection illegal to the appellants. That sort of discrimination in the selection of both grand and petit juries is in contravention to the constitution of the United States and to the Civil Rights act of March 1, 1875.

"A majority of the court is of the opinion that the trial court erred in refusing to hear evidence on the motions to set aside the regular panel of the petit jury and erred in overruling such motions without hearing the evidence. The above errors must cause a reversal in all the cases.

"Moreover, in all the cases except that of Martin vs. State, motions were made to set aside the sheriff's return on the special venire facias issued under the orders of the court on the ground that the sheriff, in summoning talesmen in execution of this order, had discriminated against appellants on account of their race and color by refusing to summon any colored men to serve on the jury solely because of their color, and praying the court to hear evidence thereon. The court refused such prayer and overrulued the motions. We are all of the opinion that under the above authorities the court erred in refusing to hear evidence and in overruling the motions of the appellants set aside the sheriff's return on the special venire facias. This error alone would cause a reversal in all cases in which the motion was made, towit, all except Martin vs. State.

"Various other assignments of error are made in the motion for new trial in their cases. It would unduly extend this opinion to discuss them and we do not deem it necessary to do so for the reason that the causes for the errors indicated must be reversed and remanded for a new trial, and on a new trial the other error assigned may not occur et all. Precisely the same questions may not be presented. We therefore do not express an opinion on other assignments of error. We refrain from commenting upon the testimony because in the new trials the testimony may be different or there may be still further developments. For the errors mentioned the judgments are reversed and the causes remanded for new trials."

Death sentences of the other six negroes have been affirmed by the state Supreme Court, and the United States Supreme Court refused to review them. It is probable that, in view of Monday's decision, Governor Brough will not set a date for execution of the six whose cases have been affirmed by the higher courts, but will stay them pending final determination of the six reversed Monday morning.

Attorneys for the negroes are hopeful of obtaining appointment of an unbiased investigating committee to probe the cases and make a report to the governor. Should Governor Brough fix an early date for execution of the six whose sentences have been affirmed, the attorneys will go into federal court in new efforts to save them from execution.

It was brought out that attorneys for the negroes had asked that the regular panel of the petiti jury be dismissed, and that a special panel, in which negroes were not excluded, be called. This was denied.

"Therefore, we conclude under recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," said the decision, "that the discrimination of jury commissioners against the negro race in the selection of petit juries, from which negroes are excluded solely because of their color, rendered that (the Phillips Circuit Court's) selection illegal, as to the trials of the defendants. That sort of discrimination in selecting both grand and petit juries is in contravention to the 14th amendment and the Civil Rights Act. A majority of the court believes that the lower court erred in refusing to hear evidence on a motion to set aside the regular panel and erred in overruling motions without hearing evidence."

Scipio A. Jones, local negro attorney, who is one of the lawyers representing the convicted negroes, in speaking of wholesale murder in connection with the Phillips county race riots.

The reversal order of the court yesterday was on the ground that the lower court had refused to hear testimony offered to show that discrimination had been used in selecting the jury in trial court, in that no negroes were on the panel. Motion to dismiss the cases on this ground was made in the lower court by attorneys for the defense, but was overruled without hearing.

The court's comment on the case yesterday said in part, that "under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the discrimination of the jury commissioners against the colored race in the selection of the petit jury, by which the negroes were excluded from jury service solely on account of their color rendered the selection illegal to the appellants. That sort of discrimination in the selection of both grand and petit juries is in contravention to the constitution of the United States and to the civil rights act of March 1, 1875."

Neither time the cases have been before the court, have the facts of the matter been in issue. The first reversal, made last March, was because the trial jury in finding the negroes guilty and fixing their punishment at death, did not write into the verdict the words, "as found in the indictment," as required in a finding of guilt. In the new trial in lower court following the reversal and remanding order of the Supreme Court, the negroes again were found guilty and sentenced to execution. Before the jury was empaneled attorneys for the defense filed exception to the entire panel and moved that it be dismissed for the reason that it contained no negroes, and that in the exclusion of members of their race the defendants had been discriminated again. The Supreme Court held that the lower court should have heard the testimon yoffered by the defense on this point.

In its ruling yesterday, the court followed precedents set by both the United States and the Arkansas Supreme Courts, which are to the general effect that the exclusion of negroes by the jury commissioners from the panels called to try cases involving negroes is discriminatory against the defendants and, therefore, illegal. The court's opinion does not mean that negroes must be on juries trying negroes, but that discrimination must not be used against them on ground of race, in making up the jury panels. Where negroes can qualify as jurors, according to members of the Supreme Court, they can not be excluded from juries on negro cases because of their color.

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed and remanded for new trial the cases of Ed Ware, Will Wordlow, Albert Giles, John Fox, John Martin and Alfred Banks, Elaine negroes twice sentenced to death for

BISHOP CONNER IN NORTH DEFENDS ACTION OF RACE COMMISSION.

The Baptist Vanguard.

Special to the Gazette.

2/19/20

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—In defending his position before an audience of 1,500 at the session of the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church here, Bishop J. M. Conner of Little Rock declared that he had acted in good faith and for the best interests of his people when he signed the petition to Governor Allen of Kansas, asking for the return of Robert L. Hill, who is accused of being connected with the uprising at Elaine last October.

"We believe in law and order," he said, "and I, for one, have faith in the South, and believe that justice will be meted out to my people in this case although it has in many cases miscarried. I believe the men who have been convicted will be given a fair trial even now. I believe that Hill will not only be given a fair trial, but he will help to put the affair in the proper light and give information which will be helpful to the other men.

Defends His Position.

"I have read what the papers up here have had to say, especially the colored press, and the man or men who accuse me of playing to the gallery or selling my race out is mistaken. I have dedicated my all to the uplift of the race of which I am a member. If the Negro suffers, I suffer with him, for it is impossible for me to be anything but a Negro. For my race I have almost given my health. I believed at the time I signed the petition, and I believe it now, that it is necessary for Hill to be returned, so as to get first-hand evidence.

"I have implicit confidence in Governor Brough, Attorney General John W. Arbuckle and Judge Jackson of Helena, and they are going to see that justice is given to the defendants. I want to see my people remain conservative, and never be guilty of making firebrand speeches. The firebrand, white or black, is a dangerous man, and he hurts our country and our cause. We will all understand each other better when the mists have rolled away."

Bishop Conner was given an ovation, and when he appealed to his people to be men and women, to obey the law and ask for no special favors, but for protection under the law, declaring that men who construed and executed the laws would have to put down lynching or go down before the civilized world as incapable of being in charge of the courts of justice, men stood up and women wept.

Dr. V. M. Townsend is conceded to be the next secretary

of the Church Extension Department of the A. M. E. church. A. H. Hill of Pine Bluff is endorsed for the bishopric, and R. C. Holbrook as bishop to South America.

CITIZEN'S DEFENSE FUND COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—Several days ago leading Colored men from all parts of the state of Arkansas assembled in the city of Little Rock and organized the Citizen's Defense Fund Commission. The personnel of the commission is as follows: Dr. J. G. Thornton, chairman; J. H. McConico, secretary; Dr. H. W. Suggs, treasurer, Rev. J. P. Robinson and Rev. R. M. Caver. The object for which this commission was created is to raise funds to conduct the defense of the 87 Colored men convicted in connection with the recent race trouble in Phillips county, Arkansas. The men composing this commission are well established citizens of wide acquaintance and represent the very highest type of spiritual, professional and busines sactivity.

Twelve of the men convicted in connection with the Phillips county trouble have been sentenced to die in the electric chair and 75 to serve sentences in the Arkansas penitentiary ranging from five to twenty-one years.

The race throughout the state and nation feel that these men should be given full opportunity to prove their guilt or innocence and in view of that fact counsel have been employed to fight the cases to the end. A few days ago a motion was filed in the Phillips county circuit court for a new trial. The motion was overruled. On January 9 an appeal was taken to the Arkansas supreme court for a new trial. Every effort will be made to defend the rights of these condemned men both in the state and federal courts.

To fight these cases through the courts will require a large sum of money, and the Citizens' Defense Fund Commission is now calling upon the race throughout the country to contribute to this fund. Persons in every community are requested to make contributions through some well established organization like the church, club, benevolent, civic associations, etc., or send contributions direct to the secretary, J. H. McConico, box 112, Little Rock, Ark.

In this matter the race must act and act at once. Contributions should be made and remitted promptly in order that the progress of the defense be not handicapped for lack of funds.

Transcripts of appeal in the cases of the 12 men convicted in the Phillips county circuit court recently on a charge of first degree murder, growing out of the insurrection in that county, and sentenced to be electrocuted, were filed in the supreme court last week. The filing of the appeals acts as a stay of execution of the judgment in each case until it is finally disposed of. There were six transcripts filed, one containing the appeals of the five men tried at one time. Each of the two other transcripts filed was for two of the defendants, the other three being for one defendant each.

Should the supreme court affirm the decisions of the lower court, Governor Brough will be required to fix the date of their execution, unless he should commute their sentences to terms in the penitentiary.

Governor Grants 30 Day Reprieve to Arkansas Men in Riot Cases.

Little Rock, Ark., July 8.—Governor Brough has issued a proclamation granted a 30 day stay of execution to John Martin, Alf Banks, Will Wordlow, Albert Giles, John Fox, and Ed. Ware. who were retired and for the second time convicted of first degree murder, at the April, 1920, term of the Phillips Circuit Court, in connection with the Elaine riots on July 3, 1920.

The governor said, that before issuing the proclamation, he conferred with Atttorney General John D. Arbuckle, who, had advised him that the stay of execution should be granted at the time of the conviction for preparation and presentation to the Judge of the Phillips Circuit Court, of bills of exceptions for allowance and approval by him, in each case of conviction, and these sentences and allowances of time occurred on May 11, 1920, thus fixing the date of execution before the time for presentation of the bills of exceptions.

In connection with the possible acquittal of Robert L. Hill, by the federal authorities, the governor said he has no reason to change his belief that Hill was guilty of instigating the Elaine riots.

He also, said that he has received a letter from Hill, who is in jail in Topeka, Kans., pending an order from the United States district judge, for his release or return to face federal charges here. Hill reaffirmed his innocence, the governor said, and accused the governor of having "changed his attittude toward the Negroes."

SIX NEGROES DOOMED BY THE SUPREME COURT

Washington, October 11.—Conviction of Frank Moore and five other negroes, who have been sentenced to death for participation in a race riot in Phillips county, Arkansas last October, will stand, as a result of the refusal today of the supreme court to review their cases.

U. S. COURT REFUSES TO REVIEW TRIALS OF ELAINE RIOTERS

Six Phillips County Negroes Must Pay Death Penalty for Participation in Uprising Last October.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Conviction of Frank Moore and five other negroes, who have been sentenced to death for participation in a race riot in Phillips County, Arkansas, last October, will stand, as a result of the refusal today of the Supreme Court to review their cases.

The negroes, in addition to Moore, whose cases the United States Supreme Court refused to review, were Ed Hicks, J. E. Knox, Ed Cole, Paul Hall and Frank Hicks.

Action of the United States Supreme Court in refusing to review the cases of the six Elaine rioters, means they must face death in the electric chair unless Governor Brough should commute their sentences. There have been reports that the governor might intervene, at least in some of the cases, on grounds that certain ringleaders among the rioters and persons morally responsible for the trouble had not been punished.

There are six other negroes facing death sentences. They are Ed Ware, Will Wordlow, Joe Fox, Ed Cole, John Martin and Alf Banks Jr. They were convicted about the same time as the other six, but the State Supreme Court reversed their sentences because of faults in the indictments against them. Their cases were sent back to Phillips County for retrial. When tried a second time the six were again sentenced to death. Their second appeals are now pending in the State Supreme Court. The State Supreme Court Monday morning granted the six an additional two weeks' time in which to file briefs.

The Elaine riots, which caused the deaths of six white men and many negroes, and ended only when federal troops from Camp Pike put the section under martial law, started when negroes guarding a church, at which a meeting of a secret organization was being held, fired on and killed a deputy sheriff. The officer, with two other men, had stopped in a nearby road to repair their automobile.

Within a few hours fighting between whites and negroes was in progress in many parts of the Elaine district of Phillips County.

Governor Brough said Monday that he will give full consideration to applications for commutations of sentence for the six men immediately. He left Monday afternoon for Helena, where he will make a further investigation of the cases, and upon his return to Little Rock, Wednesday will give the cases full consideration.

Great Victory For Justice

Association Defeats Two Attempts to Extradite Hill to Arkansas.

ALLEN ADAMANT.

Kansas Executive Claimed Accused Man Could Not Get A Fair Trial.

Topeka, Kansaa, April 1—The refusal of Governor Kapper of Kansas to turn over Robert Hill to Arkansas state authorities on writ of extradition is regarded here as the greatest legal victory of the National Association since the segregation decision.

"Hill was arrested in Topeka, Kansas, on January 20, as the leader of the organization charged with planning to "massacre" whites in Arkansas in October, 1919. As soon as news of the arrest was received at the National Headquarters of the Association, the Secretary got in touch with Senator Arthur Capper (formerly President of the Topeka Branch of the Association and at present a member of the National Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.), who wired Governor Allen asking that Hill's extradition be denied until the N. A. A. C. P. could be represented by counsel to fight the case. The Association itself wired Governor Allen stating that the Association would retain counsel on Hill's behalf and alleging that Hill could not receive a fair trial in Arkansas; that this fact was conclusively proved by the record of trial and conviction growing out of the Phillips County, Arkansas, verdicts of last November, rendered by juries from which colored men were excluded, the jury's verdict in the case of five of the twelve men sentenced to death, having been returned in five minutes. Counsel for defense put no witnesses on the stand in defendants' behalf and did not ask for a change of venue.

"Senator Capper recommended Mr. Hugh T. Fisher, County Attorney of Shawnee County, Kansas, to represent the Association who fought the case thru without compensation.

WITNESSES TORTURED

"It was contended on Hill's behalf that he had no direct connection with colored people arming themselves or with the trouble at Hoop Spur, Arkansas. By affidavits and depositions it was shown that the testimony at the Arkansas trial was procured through torture and that testimony offered by Arkansas authorities, who were represented by Attorney General J. D. Arbuckle, was hearsay testimony. Mr. Fisher forced the Arkansas Attorney General to admit that O. S. Bratton, a white man of Little Rock, Arkansas, was almost lynched and that a great deal of feeling and prejudice against Hill and his organization existed in Arkansas.

EXTRADITION DENIED

"Following Governor Allen's denial of extradition, which was a great blow to the Arkansas authorities counsel for Hill and the N. A. A. C. P. immediately took a train for Kansan City, Kansan, arriving there just in time to prevent the Arkansas authorities from securing a writ from Federal Judge Pollock for Hill's removal to Arkansas on the ground of impersonating a federal officer which counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. regard as a trivial and inconsequential charge. Judge Pollock refused to sign the papers and has set April 8, as the date for the hearing on the federal indictment.

"Associated with Mr. Fisher and backed by the N. A. A. C. P. were three colored attorneys, of Topeka Messrs Elisha Scott, James H. Guy and A. H. Thomas.

ROBT. L. HILL WILL NOT BE TRIED HERE

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
OCTOBER 8, 1920

Cases Against Negro Accused in Elaine Affair Are Dismissed.

Two cases against Robert L. Hill, negro, charging him with conspiring with V. E. Powell, negro, for Powell to impersonate a United States officer, have been dismissed by Judge Trieber in United States District Court. June P. Wooten, United States attorney, at the direction of the United States attorney general, asked for a dismissal of the cases. One indictment was returned against Hill in Helena and the other was returned later by a federal Grand Jury here. Powell who was indicted with Hill was tried on the charge and Judge Trieber instructed that a verdict of not guilty be returned.

The state authorities tried to secure the return of Hill from Kansas to Arkansas on a charge of night riding and conspiracy in the riot at Elaine last fall but Governor Allen of Kansas refused to grant the requisition. Federal Judge Pollock of Kansas City later refused to return Hill to Arkansas on the federal charges except on condition that the federal authorities would return Hill to Kansas if they did not convict him or if convicted to return him at the end of his sentence. The federal authorities refused to grant this stipulation.

ROBT. L. HILL MAY NOT FACE TRIAL

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Attorneys of Robert L. Hill, who is being held in jail in Topeka, Kansas, on the charge of impersonating an officer, say that Hill may never be tried. It is held that the acquittal of Powell, who was tried on a charge of conspiring with Hill to impersonate an officer, will in effect automatically acquit Hill.

Judge Treiber instructed that a verdict of not guilty be returned against Powell, for the testimony did not fall within the statute concerning the offense of impersonating an officer. It is said the Kansas federal judge may release Hill because it is said that the government could not present any stronger case against Hill than it did against Powell.—The Echo.

Riots - 1920

Elaine (Ark.)

New Light On Beginning Of Riots Show That Riots Were Deliberately Planned And The First Attack Was By Whites On Negroes

Twice-a-week Herald

3-20-20

Attempt To Saddle Crime On Farmers Society Was An Afterthought And Subterfuge To Shield The Whites From Blood Guilt

(Special to The Herald)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 17.—The Elaine riots owe their origin directly to the system of peonage existing in the rich Mississippi bottom lands and in which a large number of Negroes has been held for many years.

It has been long the custom of land lords to furnish suplies from his "commissary" to their tenants and share croppers and when the cotton is made and readyl for the market it is turned over to the landlord who pays whatever price he chooses for the same and by the system of padding accounts and charging the most exhorbitant prices for the supplies furnished the tenant or share cropper seldom made more than enough cotton no matter how large a crop and how successful he seemed to be, to "pay out" and frequently was brought over in debt to be carried into the next year.

Under the laws of most of the cotton states to secure advances thru agreement to mke payment for same in labor is criminal if the labor is not performed and the violator of such contracts is liable to imprisonment or a term on the "chain gang". This law to-gether with the book-keeping system create the peonage. The Negroes of the Elaine district growing tired of such treatment resolved in 1919 to demand the market price for their cotton. Sixty men met in a church and agreed to make a test case and to employ white lawyers to represent them in the lawsuit which would ensue. Their meetings from tim to time were held in a little church and at these meetings they decided that each farmer would demand the market price for his cotton and request an itemized statement of his account which being refused the matter would be placed in the hands of their attorneys for legal action.

Whites attempted to enter one of their meetings and were not allowed to do so. They left threatening to come back and shoot up "you damn Niggers." Being forewarened when the next meeting was held the men brought their guns with them. True to their threats a white man, a railroad detective with two others came to the church, leveled guns at the guard for the meeting and ordered him to throw up his hands; the church was fired into; Negroes in the church returned the fire and Atkins was killed. This was the beginning and the manner in which the riot was started.

Atkins was not "passing by" the church and was fired on by men in the church. He and his companions went to the church for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. He met his death and the riot was precipitated. During the riot the church was burned to dsetroy the evidence which it bore of attacks from the outside.

Arkansas Supreme Court Reverscs Elaine Verdicts

In Cases of Six Condemned Men, Court Re-opens Question of Having Negro Jurors on Juries Which are Trying Negroes

The New York Age 12-18-20

(By MONROE N. WORK)

On December 6, 1920, the Supreme Court of Arkansas handed down a decision reversing the cases of six of the Negroes who twice had been condemned to death for alleged participation in the Elaine riots. The ground for this decision was, that the lower court had refused to hear testimony offered to show that discrimination had been used in selecting the jury in Trial Court, in that no Negroes were on the panel.

This decision is one of the most important and far reaching which has recently been made relative to the rights of Negroes. The importance of this decision lies in the fact that it reopens again the whole question of the right to have Negroes on juries trying Negroes.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, in a recent address before the Virginia Organization Society, advocated the use of Negro deputies, constable and policemen in in communities where there are considerable numbers of colored people. He argued that if this was done crime would be reduced, a great deal of race friction would be prevented and injustices to Negroes by unlawful arrests, etc., would be minimized. In like manner the general use of Negroes on juries trying Negroes would tend to secure for them more justice in the courts.

Decisions in Similar Cases.

It is not generally known that previous to this recent decision in the Elaine riot cases, there had been a number of instances where courts had ruled that Negroes when placed on trial have the right to demand that on the juries which are to try them other members of the race be used. Such decisions have been rendered as follows:

In May, 1915, in the United States District Court for Southern Georgia, attorneys for a Negro, Robert Kitchens, who had been convicted of the murder of a white man and had been sentenced to behanged, sought to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ claimed that the Negro had been deprived of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment in that Negroes wer excluded from the jury box. An appeal was granted to the United States Supreme Court, January 19, 1916, the Supreme Court, on the ground that it did not have jurisdiction, dismissed the appeal.

In 1909, the United States Supreme Court decided a somewhat similar case where Marcellus Thomas, a Negro convicted of murder in Harris County, Texas, appealed his case on the ground of absence of Negroes from the jury which rendered the verdict. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and said: "It may be that the jury commissioners did not give the Negro race full pro rata with the white race in the selection of the grand pand petit jurors in this case, still this would not be evidence of discrimination. If they fairly and honestly endeavored to discharge their duty, and did not in fact discriminate against the Negro race in the selection of the jury lists then the Constitution of the United States has not been violated."

Previous to this time, however, the Supreme Court in the cases of Rogers vs. Alabama and Carter vs. Texas, decided that the exclusion of qualified Negroes from jury service on grand and petit juries on account of their race and color is a denial to Negroes on trial in courts where such exclusion is allowed them, an equal protection of the law and as being in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. According to the rulings in these cases if it is clearly shown that the verdict against a Negro either in the criminal or civil courts has been rendered by a jury from which Negroes had been excluded on account of their race and color such a verdict will be set aside on appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A Right to Demand Negro Jurors.

Conversely Negroes on trial or parties to a suit have the right to demand that Negroes be on the trial juries. A decision to this effect was handed down by the Supreme Court of Florida in March, 1913. This decision held that it was the duty of county commissioners and other bodies making up jury lists to place the names of Negroes in jury boxes for jury duty, otherwise when Negroes are tried or are parties to suits and these suits are decided adversely to them, they have the right to appeal on the ground of race discrimination."

"On January 15, 1918, one of the lawyers now for the defense in the Elaine Cases, Scipio A. Jones, a Negro attorney of Little Rock, in the case o W. H. White, a Negro, charged with forging divorce decrees, made a motion that the indictment be quashed on the ground that no Negroes had been included in the summoning of talesmen for the jury and in the selection of the panel of petit jurors. It was brought out that in the selection of jurors, the question of placing Negroes on the panel had never been discussed, although it was admitted that there were Negroes in the county competent to serve as jurors. The motion for quashing the indictment was overruled. An appeal of the case was made. In 1900, Jones raised the same objection when he was defending a Negro charged with grand larceny. It was shown that there were 859 white and 175 Negro qualified electors in the county and that for 18 years no Negro had been selected to serve on a jury. The Judge overruled the motion and the case was carried to the State Supreme Court where it was reversed, on the ground that it was an error to overrule the motion without having evidence as to the facts alleged."

SOME INTERESTING PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT

9. The

Twice-a-week Herald

Southern Elections And The Remedy

3-4-20

By THOS. M. C. BIRMINGHAM,

Milford, Nebraska.

6

..I. Tragedy At Elaine, Arkansas...

Phillips county, Arkansas, lies in the delta formed by the White and Mississippi rivers and has about 40,000 inhabitants. Three-fourths of them are colored and the remaining 10,000 whites live most of them in and about Helena the county seat. The land is generally owned by the whites held in large bodies in the southern part and cultivated by Negro tenants. In one township all are colored and another has only one white inhabitant. The owner along with renting land usually keeps a commissary to furnish supplies taking the fall the cotton. When it is sold rent is deducted, also price of

supplies and the tenant gets the remainder. The accounts extend over several months, an itemized statement was rarely furnished and this often caused differences. There was also dissatisfaticn over the price of cotton if it was to be when delivered, or when it was afterwards sold to the merchants and about the value of the seed.

As they were preparing to gather the (1918) crop a meeting of the Negroes was held in one of their churches on the last night of September to see if more satisfactory arrangements could not be made and a better price obtained for produce. During the meeting an auto came up with a deputy sheriff and railway detective named Atkins. The Negroes decided not to have any whites present at their meeting and placed guards about the building for this purpose. Those officers in the auto had no warrants, or authority for their actions but when refused admittance shot into the building. This fire was returned killing the detective and wounding the deputy sheriff. The latter made his way to the railroad station, reported the matter like the slaughter of Forest City and asserted that the Negroes were preparing to exterminate the whites. It was with him not merely "seven men in buckram" but seventy times seven and all armed with high power rifles. In consequence next morning autos from Helena and other towns filled with armed men came into this locality. The governor was wired and soon was on the scene with 500 U. S. troops carrying in addition to side arms, hand grenades and machine guns. In defiance of law and altogether unnecessary an envelopment was made to shoot or capture all over an extended territory. It ended with the killing of from twenty-five to fifty and the arrest of several hundred for exercising the constitutional right, peaceably to assemble."

II. Abuse of Authority.

Such events will always be liable defend himself with the ballot. Were the sheriff required before exercising authority to obtain it not only from the one-fourth white but also the other three-fourths colored he never would have ordered this massacre and neither would the governor. At present the government of this county is an organized system of fraud and when required also of murder. The vote of this county is the usual onefifth of whites—about 2000—with of course the Negroes disfranchised; but every thing of a political character is always settled in the democratic primary. In a few weeks after the riot the Circuit Court convened and Alvah in the Netherlands, or a drum head court martial wiuld not surpass it in the speed and severity of the sentences imposed. Five were arraigned, tried and given the extreme penalty of the law inside of seven minutes. Twelve (12) were sentenced to electrocution and sventy-six (76) to confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary for from one to twenty years. In a general way it may be said that the lives of over 100 American citizens, most af them members of church and heads of families, were unlawfully blotted out over this incident for the right "peaceably to assemble" is beyond question constitutional.

The fourteenth amendment declares the very just and reasonable principle, "No state * * * shall deiion the equal protectoin of the laws. Let us see how this is observed in some places? In the riot at Elaine, Arkansas five whites were killed commencing with Adkins and they were all aggressors acting contrary to American constitutional law. As a penalty the public authority caused over 100 either to be murdered, or their lives the same as blotted out with long term sentences in the penitentiary. Five whites were also killed while engaged in the very unlawful purpose of getting the republican vote counted for Congressman Clayton in Conway county, Arkansas. What did the sheriff, or the governor or the grand jury do to bring to justice those who were guilty of these crimes? Nothing; although scores of people witnessed the assault on Judge Benjamin but not even an arrest was made. It was the same when Wilson and Parham were shot to death on the streets of Forest City for attempting to hold an election where the democratic party would be defeated. The judge, sheriff, and governor all screened their murderers and prevented the return of any indictments. A very sad incident connected with the Elaine tragedy was the killing of four Johnson brothers. They were the sons of a minister. In view of the difficulties Negroes meet in becoming educated it is very much to their credit that two of them were professional men—one a dentist and the other a physician. They were passing through in an auto on a squirrel hunt without any knowledge whatever of the riot but because they were carrying guns they were disarmed and all four shot to death on the public highway.

Lynch Record of Southern State Is Hindering Factor in Case of Accused Rioter Held in Kansas

The Chicago Defender

Topeka, Kan., March 19.—"Have the Colored men of the southern states any right to organize unions to fix wages and to handle co-operatively the products of their labors?" This is the question which will make up a big item in determining whether or not Robert Hill should be returned to Arkansas on the charge of participating in the race riots at Elaine when members of his Race opposed the peonage system.

Hill Is Accused

Hill was arrested in this city several weeks ago, charged with being the ringleader in the riot which resulted in the death of many people. He had been dodging the Arkansas officers for several months before being picked up by the police here.

Refuses Extradition

Gov. Allen refused to grant the extradition papers for Hill at first, because of the failure of the Arkansas officials to guarantee a fair trial to Hill. Since that time the officials of the state of Arkansas have been seeking additional evidence and the friends of Hill have also been gathering facts to present to Gov. Allen whenever the time is set for the hearing of the extradition proposals.

Delegates Present Facts

Delegations of our people from New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and several other states have called upon the governor and a great mass of testimony has been presented to him regarding the case. It is asserted by the delegations that the real purpose of the extradition of Hill is not to punish him for participating in the race riots, but to make it impossible to organize our people of the South into labor unions. Hill was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Household and Protective association, which had met with considerable success, in that it served to prevent white farmers from robbing farm laborers of their earnings.

Miners' Case Cited

It is recalled that the organization of the unions of miners in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields had brought about the breaking down of the company store system whereby the miners were never paid in actual cash, but were given script good only at the company store. The miners were thus held in continual debt and practical slavery to the mine owners. It is asserted that in some instances this is the case in the South with Hill and his followers. Farm laborers among our people are always in debt to the land owners and cotton growers and buyers, because of the commissary system allowed to exist on the farms controlled by white men. The purpose of the union which Hill headed was dealing this system a death blow and its constitution required all members to receive only cash for their labor, and the script or debt system of handling the accounts of farm laborers be entirely abolished.

Governor Reviews Evidence

Considerable quantities of evidence have already been submitted to the governor in an endeavor to show that the cause of the race riots in several sections of the South in the last few years was due to attempts to break up these union organizations and were not caused by any criminal acts of Hill and the twelve men now sentenced to die in the electric chair at Helena.

Lynch Record Recalled

When the hearing before Gov. Allen on the extradition of Hill is held an effort will be made to show that he did not incite the riots, but that the riots were caused by an attempt to break up a union meeting held by members of our Race, and that Hill and his followers fought back in defense of their union and their lives. Sufficient money has been raised to fight for Hill and to secure a decision that will tend to break up the old peonage system in the cotton states. Hill is in jail at Topeka and will be held here until the governor decides whether or not he is to be taken back to Arkansas for trial. The lynching record of Arkansas will be taken into consideration when the case is called for trial. Several soldiers have been victims of the lynch evil in Arkansas.

ASKS GOVERNOR TO GRANT REQUISITION

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 3. 1920

Commission on Race Relations Wants R. L. Hill Brought Back.

The Executive Committee of the Commission on Race Relations in Arkansas, an organization created by Governor Brough to improve the conditions of negroes in this state, yesterday sent a message to Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, urging him to grant the requisition for the return to Arkansas of Robert L. Hill, negro alleged head of the Farmers' Protective and Household Union, said to have been responsible for the Elaine insurrection last October. The message said that the committee believed the granting of the requisition would "strengthen the biracial commission in its work of promoting inter-racial justice." Both whites and negroes are on the committee.

Following is the message to Governor Allen, which was signed by Dr. John Hugh Reynolds of Conway, president of Hendrix College and chairman of the committee; John L. Hunter of Little Rock, secretary of the state Y. M. C. A.; Louis Altheimer of Little Rock, planter; Bishop J. M. Conner, negro, African Methodist Episcopal church; J. M. Cox, negro Little Rock, president of Philander Smith College, and Joseph A. Booker negro, Little Rock, president of Arkansas Baptist College:

"We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Race Relations in Arkansas, hereby request that you honor the requisition of Gov. Charles H. Brough for Robert L. Hill, charged with accessory to murder and night riding in Phillips county, Arkansas, in connection with the Elaine affair. The citizens of Phillips county and the governor have assured us that Hill will be guaranteed a fair trial and the right to change of venue. We believe the return of Hill is in the interest of justice to the negro and will materially strengthen this biracial commission in its work of promoting interracial justice."

Governor Brough last night received a telegram from Governor Allen, whcih said that the negroes interested in preventing the extradition being honored were not ready to take up the case, but that he would notify the Arkansas executive in ample time for him to have a representative at the final hearings. The case was opened a week ago, but continued to permit Hill's attorneys to obtain additional evidence. Attorney General John D. Arbuckle represented Arkansas at the hearing, and probably will return to Topeka when it is reopened.

Riots — 1920

Elaine, Ark

CASES OF SIX ARKANSANS AGAIN BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The Ball Tenn. News

Little, Rock, Ark., Nov. 8.—The execution of six more Negroes of the Elaine district were automatically stayed, following an appeal to the state supreme court. This is the second time the cases have been submitted to the higher court, following the verdicts of guilty which were rendered by the lower court and carrying with them sentences of electrocution. These six men and six others whose cases the United States supreme court refused to review, are confined in death cells at the state penitentiary.

Inhuman Barbarities Inflicted Upon Negroes Arrested For Participating In "Elaine Riots" For The Purpose Of Extorting Confession

(Special to The Herald)

Memphis, Tenn., March 15.

Details of the most horrible tortures inflicted upon the body of Negroes arrested, tried and convicted as participants in the so-called Elaine Arkansas, riots, are leaking out.

From sources thoroughly reliable the report has come that before the trial of the Negroes covicted for rioting and murder in Phillips county Ark. the men were put through the third degree to extort confession from them and to compel them to bbear false witness against each other. They were beaten into insensibility with heavy leather strips with tacks driven through them to tear and lacerate the flesh. It is said that now, months after this hellish brutality was inflicted, their bodies are still disfigured with knots and scars left by the beatings they underwent. On many of the unfortunate victims their flesh was torn open and hideous wounds show the savage cruelty to which they were subjected. One man was strung up by the neck pulled up and lowered several times until he "confessed" to being one of the rioters and swore away the live of others arrested and tortured like himself.

The barbarities practiced upon these men to force a confession is a disgrate to civilization and forms one of the blackest pages in the history of crime in America.

The men are still living and wear on their bodies proof of the treatment they have received and justice demands a speedy and thorough investigation.

HILL BETRAYED BY OWN RACE

2—14—20.

Bishop and Professors Want Prejudiced Jury to Try Alleged "Rioter"

The Chicago Defender

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 13.—Race people throughout the South in general, and particularly in Arkansas, are filled with just indignation at the turn affairs have taken in connection with attempts now being made to extradite Robert L. Hill, who, it is claimed, was involved in the recent trouble in Phillips county, this state. There seemed to be little chance that Gov. Allen would turn Mr. Hill over to the tender mercies of the authorities of Arkansas; he no doubt realized that if he did allow Hill to be taken back to the scene of his alleged "crime" the man would be made short shift of by the lynch-billies who have made Arkansas notorious. Gov. Allen would certainly be justified in a stand of this sort, and the governor of Arkansas probably realized exactly what the Kansas officials had in mind, and the authorities probably felt that their intended victim would be successful in his efforts to dodge "lightning."

Enter Traitors

The facts published broadcast in the newspapers of the South telling of the signing of the petition for Hill's extradition by Bishop J. M. Connor of the A. M. E. church; J. M. Cobb, president of Philander Smith College, and Jos. A. Booker, president of Arkansas Baptist College, have caused bitter comment not only among our own people but among the few fairminded whites who know well what the return of Hill would mean. That these men, who claim to be Race leaders, should play into the hands of their oppressors, is almost incredible. Have they forgotten the fact that twelve of their kind had been railroaded toward the gallows in such record time that their "trials" have attracted national attention? That it took but eight minutes for the Race-hating jury to convict six of the men, and that the combined time taken up for the "finish" of the dozen was less than three-quarters of an hour? And have they lost track of the fact that in their trials the defendants were not allowed to use any witnesses for their own defense?

White Man Protests

The petition in question was sent to Gov. Allen of Kansas by the executive committee of the commission on Race relations in Arkansas. It is a high-sounding title, but it doesn't mean anything. There is one very prominent white man in Little Rock who is not a member of the commission. That man is U. S. Bratton, a successful lawyer—the man who at the invitation of the N. A. A. C. P. journeyed all the way to Washington, D. C., some time ago to testify before the senate committee regarding conditions in this state. He said in his talk before that body that justice for the "Negro" in Arkansas is an unkonwn quantity, and that the peonage system was of a type that made actual slavery look "good," and was responsible for not only what occurred at Elaine, but for 90% of all the racial difficulties throughout this section. In other words, he showed that the men involved in the so-called "uprising" could expect no justice in the courts of this state. These three above-mentioned "Race leaders" surely know all about these things. But so does the entire Racial population throughout the state, and it is but to be expected that these boot-lickers are today the most unpopular "men" in this section.

Shoud Be Shunned

Did either of the three "leaders" named in this story make any protest against the slaughtering of the four Johnson brothers at Helena? No. But here they are found aiding to bring another victim to that same place—Helena—for an alleged offense committed at Elaine, both places being far removed from Little Rock, where these worse than rats reside. The names of Conner, Cobb and Booker henceforth will be as a stench in the nostrils of self-respecting men and women, and they should be shunned as a pestilence and hated as traitors of a type that would have made Benedict Arnold blush with shame. Decent people should forever avoid them; they have proved themselves worse than the rattlesnake, which at least warns its victims to beware, or it will strike. These three animals are leaders in their own minds only, and in the future should be made to feel that fact. Their action was without justification.

THE SIX MEN IN THE ELAINE RACE TROUBLE, ARE AGAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH. TRIALS ENDED AFTER EIGHT DAYS AND NIGHTS

The Independent

Motion for New Trial Over Ruled. Appeal To the Supreme Court Taken

3—29—20.

The final card in the trial of the men condemned to die once before for participation in the Elaine Race trouble last October, was played Tuesday about 1:30, so far as Phillips county is concerned, when Judge J. M. Jackson sentenced the men to be electrocuted on the 23rd day of July next, "between sunrise and sunset."

The trials had been in progress here almost continuously since Monday, May the 3rd, when the first of the six was placed on trial which was mentioned in these columns in our recent issue. The testimony in each case was much the same, as the same witnesses were used for each of the defendants in each of the cases. The lawyers for defenses labored hard and earnestly in th trials until the close, leaving no stone unturned to bring the condemned men justice in the trials It must be said to the credit of the prosecution, taking all things in consideration, attorney for the defense though Negroes, received real courteous treatment at their hands, and to credit of court it may be said, the defense has no just cause of complaint for any treatment accorded it by the Court in the trials. The ourt upholding many objections filed by the defense. The defense acted wtih seemingly perfect freedom in the management of the cases from the beginning to the close of the trials.

Col. C. W. Murphy (white) chief council for the defense was stricken with sickness early in the trials thereby leaving the remainder of the fight to Hon. S. A. Jones, assisted by Attorney J. R. Booker, who cared for the situation about as well as it would have been cared for had the leading Council been present and handling the trials. The State's star witnesses consisted mainly of Negroes, some of them convicted men, and some of whom are trustys at the Phillips county jail, but in the main, the wtnesses that furnished the testimony that the men were convicted on are men of the Negro race. Whether these men were "Fixed" to give the testimony given by them remains yet to be seen. The Defense had an easy time tangling them up on much of the testimony that was given to be relied upon to make out the cases of the state. Th Defense relied on th testimony of witnesses who were present at Elane and Hoop Spur Lodge at different times and who know of the conditions surrounding the cases.

When the last of the cases had been tried, and th verdict rendered by the jury, the defense filed its motion, at the proper time, for a new trial, this motion was over ruled. The next move on the part of the Defense was a motion for an appeal to the Supreme court of Arkansas, this of course was granted, as a matter of fact. The defense has sixty days in which to prepare its appeal. Thus bringing to end for the second tme, the trial of men accused of uprising in Phillips county last October.

ARKANSAS NEGROES ARE ON TRIAL AGAIN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Reversed on Technicality, Those Convicted in Elaine Riots Are Being Retried

5—4—20.

(Associated Press)

HELENA, ARK., May 3—John Martin, one of the six negroes whose convictions on charges in connection with the negro uprising in the vicinity of Elaine were reversed and remanded by the state supreme court, was placed on trial in Phillips county circuit court here today for the second time on a charge of murder.

Efforts of the defense to have the cases of the six negroes transferred to the Federal court and to obtain a change of venue were overruled. A large number of veniremen examined after the calling of Martin's case were rejected and when court recessed tonight only one had qualified.

The six cases taken up for re-trial today were remanded on the ground that the indictments under which the first trials were held were unsatisfactorily worded. Ben Helm, a negro, arrested recently on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the uprising, also will be tried at this term of court.

500 Walk Out On Bishop Connor

5—7—20

Little Rock, Ark., May 3.—Five hundred persons, members of the congregation of an A. M. E. Church, walked out when Bishop J. N. Connor arose to speak here recently. All of the property of the Bishop is advertised for sale, so that it is not likely he will return to this city from General Conference.

Arkansas people are incensed at Bishop Connor for joining in a petition with whites to Governor Allen of Kansas asking that Robert Hill be returned to Arkansas for trial in connection with the Arkansas riots. It is known that he cannot receive a fair trial here. Hill is still in Kansas due to the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P.

AS ATTORNEY GENERAL ARBUCKLE VIEWS HIS FAILURE IN HILL CASE

The Topeka Plaindealer

Arkansas Official Shows His Ignorance of a State Where Color is no Bar to a Square Deal.

4-2-20

Here's to Mr. Arbuckle, of Arkansas, who came to Kansas to take Mr. Hill back to Arkansas to be lynched, or burned by the barbarous people of that country. He has lots to say about the great people of Kansas who are civilized, educated and respected.

Yes Mr. Arbuckle, the colored people of Kansas are respected and treated as humans rather than as cattle. You never met such an as- citizensfblymt colored whie.eo Hand sembly of colored and white citizens in all your life in the State of Arkansas, as you did in the state house of the great State of Kansas during the Hill investigation. Of course the colored people vote here and their vote is counted. If they were allowed the same privilege in Arkansas and had their vote counted the standing of Arkansas would be much higher and poor fellows like Hill would not be compelled to seek justice elsewhere. On the other hand as long as you continue to intimidate, beat down, lynch, and burn the colored people your state shall always be semi-barbaric, and no civilized community will have the high respect for that state, as they do for the people of Kansas, and other Northern states. The Hill case is an eye opener for the Arkansas traveler. Here is Mr. Arbuckel's statement taken from the Sentinel Record of Hot Springs, Arkansas:

Our Spineless Men.

Attorney General Arbuckle, of Arkansas, who went to Kansas to present reasons why the Negro, Hill, should be extradicted and sent back to Arkansas to answer criminal charges, had the following to say in connection with the failure of his mission:

"The influence of the Negro political leaders together with that of some of the most prominent white politicians was more pressure, apparently, than Governor Allen could stand. His backbone gave way, and he refused to honor the requisition in the face of a proper showing of the demands of the law and of what I believe he really felt should be done and what he would have done when acting free from political pressure. In the whole affair we have a splendid system of government."

There you probably have the situation in a nutshell. It is said tha Kansas is about half and half in political division. The Democrats are in the majority until the Negro vote is counted on, and then the Republicans manage with the Negro vote to keep in power. It's merely a game of political pawn, and the Negro, being a factor, wins.

It is a good thing that the Negroes of Arkansas have not been so degraded in their political ambitions and aspirations. The Negroes of Arkansas who are recognized as leaders of their race are against race rioting, against racial prejudices, and have gone on record that Hill should be brought to trial.

The Arkansas Negroes realize that the twelve of their race under penalty of death are none as guilty as this Negro Hill, who was the leader of all the trouble. The Arkansas Negroes want this instigator of the troubles punished.

The Kansas Negroes, and Kansas Republican whites, believe their political welfare will be jeopardized if Hill is returned. So they are going to shield this criminal from the law.

You can make your own deductions. The facts seem to be outstanding and undispuitable. There is a record in the case. The record points to these deductions. Arkansas Negroes who want crime punished under the law are in one class. Kansas Negroes and Kansas Republicans who want to be retained in political control, want Hill kept free from trial under the law, and occupy the other class.

Six Others Refused Hearing; Face Death in Electric Chair

The Chicago Defender
10-16-20

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 15.—Rober Hill is a free man today. He ha turned his back on Arkansas, in fact the whole South, and is now workin on a farm in this state. The pro ceedings begun in the Kansas federa court to bring about the return of Hil to Arkansas have been dismissed a the instance of Attorney Genera Palmer, according to an announcemen by Hill's attorneys and U. S. Distric Attorney Robertson. Hill was accuse of participation in Race riots at Elaine Ark. His battle for freedom has bee waged for over a year. He was repre sented by Attorneys Thomas, Hugh Fisher and Elisha Scott.

Governor Allen Fair

Hill was said to have been the leader of the Progressive Farmers' and Household Union of America, an organization which was established for the purpose of protecting farm laborers from being fleeced out of their earnings by unscrupulous white farmers, who infest the lower Arkansas region. Following the riots in Phillips county, Ark., in which several persons of both races were killed, Hill fled to Topeka, Kan. The Arkansas officials, seeking to shift the blame for the riot, sought to extradite him and began a long litigation, marked by the refusal of Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas to honor the Arkansas governor's papers.

Fears Lynching

Fearing Hill would be lynched if returned to Arkansas Judge Pollock of the Federal court on April 10 granted a provisional writ for the return of the prisoner on the grounds that he "would not be turned over to any state authority, but shall be returned to Kansas for asylum." This was a hammer blow to the Arkansans, and they stopped pushing the case.

Five to Hang

While Hill gained his freedom in Kansas, the U. S. Supreme court at Washington refused to review the cases of Frank Moore and five others convicted for rioting in Arkansas and sentenced to be electrocuted. Unless the President interferes the men will go to their death.

ROBT. HILL TAKEN

Montgomery Advertiser

Head of Arkansas Negro Association Is in Kansas

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 21.—Robert L. Hill, president of the "Progressive Farmers and Household Union," the negro organization which is said to have been responsible for the negro uprising near Elaine, Arkansas, is under arrest at Topeka, Kansas, according to word received here.

The uprising which occurred about three months ago, resulted in the deaths of six white men and many negroes.

1-22-20

Gov. Brough today issued requisition papers for the return of Hill and telegraphed Governor Allen of Kansas, and the chief of police at Topeka, urging that Hill be denied bail. Hill has been indicted at Helena on charges of accessory before the fact of first degree murder and night riding. Twelve companions of Hill are in the penitentiary under death sentences while more than fifty others are serving prison terms.

NO CLEMENCY WILL BE SHOWN NEGROES

Montgomery Advertiser
11-16-20

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 15.—No clemency will be shown in the cases of six negroes under sentance of death for participation in the Elaine, Ark. riots last year, and the fixing of dates for their execution awaits only official notice from the United States supreme court that the cases will not be reviewed by that tribunal, according to a statement issued late today by Governor Charles H. Brough.

Declares Lower Court Erred in Condemning Men to the Gallows

The Chicago Defender
4-3-20

Little Rock, Ark., April 2.—The Supreme court of Arkansas last Monday reversed the decision of the lower court in six of the twelve cases of the men condemned to death in connection with the Elaine riots of Oct. 1, 1919, and affirmed six. This means that six of the men are to be tried again and six will die in the electric chair, as previously sentenced by the lower court. In the cases of the six condemned men who are facing the death penalty the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 5th avenue, New York city, has advised counsel representing the accused men to make an appeal to the United States Supreme court at Washington, D. C.

Error in Case Cited

That plain error, of such a nature as to indicate undue haste in the conviction of the twelve men, and prejudice the entire procedure in the Phillips County Circuit court, was shown in the form in which the jury returned a verdict in six of the twelve cases, was the contention of Col. George W. Murphy (white) of the law firm of Murphy & McHaney of Little Rock, presented in an address to the Supreme court, regarded by attorneys who heard it as one of the most masterful ever heard in this section.

Didn't Name Crime

The chief error assigned by Col Murphy as a reason for reversal was that the jury, in six cases, returned a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment," instead of "guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment," the form used in the other six cases, which Col. Murphy held to be mandatory. He declared that inasmuch as the indictments charged the men with everything from first degree murder to manslaughter, the jury was under the necessity of declaring specifically which of the crimes they had found the defendants guilty.

Verdict Not Clear

He contended that their failure to so make their verdict clear was only evidence of conditions of which he said the entire state was cognizant, "that undue haste was inevitable, in view of the general state of the public mind in Phillips county."

This haste, which he said was of necessity a feature of the trials at Helena, was prejudicial to strict justice. "Everybody knew before these verdicts were rendered just what they would be," Col. Murphy said.

Makes Eloquent Plea

The specific error in the six incomplete verdicts, Col. Murphy contended, was evidence in support of the general contention that conditions prevailed which made a fair and impartial trial impossible. He concluded his address in an unusually eloquent fashion, declaring that because of the Race of the condemned men, because of the way in which the outside world was watching the state's handling of the cases, and because of the well known state of mind that was prevalent following the Elaine troubles, it was unusually important that every requirement of the law, every technicality be rigidly enforced in the interest of the twelve convicted men.

Attorney Scipio Jones, prominent member of the Race here, is keeper of records in the cases. There are 92 cases yet to be tried. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is interested in seeing that these accused men receive a fair trial and be sufficiently represented at the court hearing, therefore contributions on the part of the public will be acknowledged at the national headquarters, 70 5th avenue, New York city.

EXECUTION STAYS FOR NEGROES ARE FORMALLY ISSUED

Supreme Court Postpones Electrocutions Indefinitely Pending a Review of Decisions of Lower Courts

Jan 9, 1920

Stays of execution for 12 Phillips county negroes in the penitentiary awaiting electrocution for murders committed during the Phillips county insurrection, were issued by the clerk of the Supreme Court Friday following the filing of appeals by attorneys for the condemned men.

Six transcripts were filed with the Supreme Court clerk. One transcript contained appeals of five negroes who had been tried at the same time. Each of two other transcripts was for two of the condemned men and individual transcripts were filed for the other three.

Five of the negroes were to be electrocuted January 27 and seven February 2, thirty-day stays having been granted by Governor Brough recently to give time for the filing of the appeals.

The stays issued by the Supreme Court are for an indefinite period. Should the Supreme Court affirm the lower court's decisions in assessing the death penalties, the governor, unless he should grant commutations, would be required to fix new dates for the electrocutions.

Riots - 1920

Elaine (Ark.)

~~NEGROES HOPE TO~~ ESCAPE THE CHAIR

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 17, 1920

Elaine Rioters, Back in Their Cells, Maintain Their Innocence.

After six weeks of absence from the death cell at the penitentiary, the six alleged Elaine rioters, all negroes, who were taken to Helena after the Supreme Court granted them a new trial, were returned to their cells at the walls Saturday afternoon. To them the trip has not been a pleasant one. They readily admit they would rather be behind the walls than in jail at Helena.

When asked whether they thought they received a fair trial, the six condemned men spoke in a chorus, saying they did not.

"We and our attorneys feel that the officials did not deal justly with us. There was no direct evidence that I fired a shot or that I even had a gun on me during the trouble," said Ed Ware, spokesman for the negroes, who assented to everything Ware said. "We believe that they never could cnovict us if prejudice was left outside. We also think that the Lord will never let us die, for we are innocent." To this statement all said "yes."

Ware was the spokesman. The others had nothing to say, but agreed with what Ware said. He said the treatment at the walls was the best possible. They receive many visitors, he said, and the authorities allow them all the privileges within the rules.

Ware said that he had not thought of what the new sentence meant since his trial. He said that he had not given it a thought and that he would not worry about it. "All we can do," Ware said, "is to read the scriptures, pray to the Lord and sing, and time passes on."

The negroes are sentenced to die in the electric chair on July 23.

N. Y. C. WORLD
NOVEMBER 9, 1920

APPEAL NEGRO RIOT CASE.

Fate of Six Condemned Men Again With Supreme Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—The cases of six negroes sentenced to death in connection with race riots in Elaine, Ark., in October, 1919, to-day were submitted to the State Supreme Court for the second time. When submitted the first time they were remanded for retrial because of an error in the verdict. A second verdict of guilty was returned by the lower court and the case again appealed.

The six negroes involved and six others whose cases have been finally decided, now are held in death cells.

PHILLIPS COUNTY NEGROES APPEAL

~~LITTLE ROCK~~ ARK GAZETTE
1920

Transcripts Filed in Cases of 12 Rioters Convicted of Murder.

Transcripts of appeal in the cases of the 12 negroes convicted in the Phillips County Circuit Court recently on a charge of first degree murder, growing out of the insurrection in that county, and sentneced to be electrocuted, were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The filing of the appeals acts as a stay of execution of the judgment in each case until it is finally disposed of. There were six transcripts filed, one containing the appeals of the five negroes tried at one time. Each of two other transcripts was for two of the defendants, the other three being for one defendant each.

Five of the negroes were to have been electrocuted January 27, and the date for the execution of the seven others was fixed for February 2. Governor Brough recently granted stays of execution for 30 days to each defendant to enable them to prepare their appeals to the higher court. As soon as the cases are submitted to the court it is expected that a date for the hearing on oral argument will be announced. Should the Supreme Court affirm the decisions of the lower court, Governor Brough will be required to fix the date of their execution, unless he should commute their sentences to terms in the penitentiary.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
JANUARY 28, 1920

Hill Hearing Before Governor Waits on More Evidence.

The final hearing yesterday before Gov. Henry J. Allen on the extradition of Robert Hill was continued for one week in order to give Hill's attorneys a chance to produce further evidence.

John D. Arbuckles, attorney general of Arkansas, has returned to Little Rock. He could not remain here, he said, because a special session of the Arkansas legislature has just been convened.

Mr. Arbuckles presented his papers to the governor and explained his reasons for demanding the prisoner. Hugh Fisher, representing Hill, answered by stating that he believed Hill could not get a fair trial in Arkansas. He asked time to produce evidence of the miscarriage of justice in the trials of other Negroes accused of participation in ~~the riots~~ last October.

ALLEGED ROITER GETS THE DEATH SENTENCE

The Birmingham Reporter,

(Associated Negro Press)

Helena, Ark., May 20.—Alfred Banks was convicted and sentenced a second time to die last Friday for the alleged part he took in the uprising at Elaine last October. The trial of Ed. Ware, another of the rioters, began last Wednesday.

SIX DOOMED NEGROES WILL GET NEW TRIALS

Little Rock, Ark., December 6.—On grounds that the Phillips circuit court had erred in refusing to permit introduction of evidence to support a charge that prejudice in the exclusion of negroes had been shown in selection of the petit jury, the Arkansas supreme court today reversed and remanded for new trials the cases of six of the negroes under death sentences for alleged participation in rioting at Elains, Ark., in October, 1919.

EXECUTION OF SIX NEGROES IS DELAYED

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 19.—Governor Brough today granted a thirty days stay of execution to the six negroes for the second time were convicted of having participated in the race uprising at Elaine last fall. The stay was granted to enable the negroes' attorneys to perfect appeals to the state supreme court, the Governor announced.

NEGROES TO TAKE CASE TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 18.—An application for a writ of certiorari will be made to the United States supreme court in the cases of six negroes sentenced to death in connection with the uprising at Elaine, Ark., last fall, on the contention that the negroes did not receive a fair trial, attorneys for the negroes announced today.

Riots—1920

Elaine (Ark) Editorials

KANSAS WILL PROTECT HILL

Topeka Plaindealer

Ft. Smith, Ark.
Kansas Defense Society and
Editor of Topeka Plaindealer

Dear Sir: I noticed January 23rd that a habeas corpus proceeding was brought to secure the release of Mr. Robert L. Hill by Negro attorneys, who state they were acting without fees as representatives of the Topeka branch of the N. A. A. C. P. We as members and officials of the Fort Smith branch endorse the act of the Topeka branch and have sent money to the N. A. A. C. P. headquarters at New York and we are still raising funds for the same cause. I saw in the paper of Little Rock February 2 a petition to Governor Allen of Kansas, requesting extradition of Robert L. Hill containing the signature of three Negroes. The Negro signers are: Bishop J. M. Connor, A. M. E. church; J. M. Cox, president Philander College; Jos. A. Booker, president Baptist college. Now these men are not voicing the sentiment of Negroes in Arkansas. If there is anything you can do in the name of God and humanity hold Mr. Hill in Kansas; we want him to have a fair trial. We known he will not get justice in Arksansas. Please publish the best of this in your paper. Tanking you for your attention and hoping to hear from you in the near future,

Yours in Christ and for the race.
W. S. WHITNEY,
J. W. ROSS,
Executive Committee of the N. A. A. C. P.

* * *

We cannot understand why these colored men would join with the Negro haters of that section to return Hill to the land of lynching and injustice. Surely Bishop Conner and and others haven't lost their reason and manhood, when they know colored men are not permitted to set on the jury, colored lawyers are not shown the proper courtesy by the courts, and white jurors always convict a colored man charged with a crime against a white man though he be innocent. This custom is law in Arkansas. Hill is in Kansas and here to stay. He is where freedom, Christianity and justice prevail, in a country where a man's word goes let him be white, black, red, rich or poor. He is in a state where school houses and the Bible have a standing. No Hill will not go back to hell-ridden Arkansas.

Bishop Connor and the men who asked Hill's return know that the cotton planters are behind this scheme to get Hill back. They also know Hill is not guilty of any crime. They know they could not give him protection against a mob or protest in the courts against a kangaroo trial and when they petition Governor Allen that he would be safe and have a fair trial they tell not the truth for they would not dare oppose the mobs but would sit idly by and see it well done, then whisper to the other colored people what a shame, but the Lord will take care of it. The Lord hates a coward and a liar. These men know that in the state of Arkansas there are to be found plantations where colored people are kept in ignorance. Scarcely any school houses, robbed of their labor and these men who signed the telegram to Governor Allen know all of this and know also that white planters will not permit them o hold revival meetings during work season. We are surprised at these colored traitors who have shown their faces when the two United States Senators from Kansas are protesting along with the Kansas Defense Society, the N. A. A. C. P. and all of the colored people of the country and millions of good white people. No, Hill will not go back. Let the governor and the courts of Arkansas give the men now confined in the penitentiary and those sentenced to be hanged a fair trial and then there will be time enough to ask for Hill's return. Bishop Conner and those who signed the telegram should see to the case of the men in their midst who have been railroaded to prison and the gallows simply because they are black and accused of crime against white people.

NICK CHILES,
President Kansas Defense Society
and Editor Topeka Plaindealer.

REV. DR. MORRIS' EXPLANATION.

We are publishing in this issue a reply to our queries by the very able and distinguished churchman, Rev. E. C. Morris, D. D. He has vouchsafed information that will be of transcendent interest to those who desire to know the truth and who have not previously been informed of the part that he played in this most unfortunate affair in the great State of Arkansas. We feel satisfied that this leader has the interests of the colored people at heart and that should he make a mistake, it would be a case of the error of the head, a mistake in judgment and not an error of the heart.

But what about the replies Rev. Dr. E. C. Morris has made to our queries? He admits and says that he does not believe that the colored people, who were convicted by the whole sale got justice in the courts of Arkansas. He further states that he does not believe that Mr. Robert L. Hill, who is now a refugee in Kansas is guilty of the crime with which he stands charged. He believes though that if he is returned to the State, he will get a fair trial, which means an acquittal.

He over- looks the fact that Hill may be extradited from Kansas up on one harge and then tried upon another charge. He does not seem to understand that the charge of conspiracy, carrying with it a penitentiary term can be made out against him and with a prejudiced jury as the and with a prejudiced jury, he can be convicted without sufficient evidence to support the charge just as the other people have been convicted. He forgets too that Hill will not be tried before the distinguished, popular and able Chief Executive, who now fittingly occupies the gubernatorial office at Little Rock Arkansas.

It is a fundamental principle that local officials control the trial of criminal cases and that Robert L. Hill, unable to furnish bond has a long time to wait in jail before he will walk again in the open air as a free man. We take it then that the summary of Rev. Dr. E. C. Morris's declarations is that colored people in Arkansas charged with crime can get justice, but those already tried there haven't gotten justice as yet; that Robert L. Hill, also charged with crime, if he is returned to Elaine, Arkansas will get justice, but that he has not gotten justice yet: that the better class of white men in the State are friendly to the colored people of that State and if they had the "say-so" in the affair the "army" of colored folks would not now be occupying cells in the Arkansas penitentiary.

All of this may be true, but where human life is at stake, who would take a chance before an Arkansas jury? It reminds us of the experience of the man, who got into a neighbor's yard with his friend, where a ferocious bull-dog held sway. While the bull-dog was working upon his friend, he scaled the fence and got over into the next lot. When the owner of the dog came and rescued his friend from the clutches of that animal, he was told to come back over and talk the matter over, for the bull dog wouldn't bite him. "That may be all very true," said he "but I feel more comfortable in this man's lot, and I'll remain where I am if I can." And so ends.

The N. A. A. C. P.

(Continued from page one.)

compensation,' and that he should notify you to that effect.'

"From this time until the decision of Governor Allen was rendered, Mr. Fisher worked untiringly and with great legal ability in Hill's defense.

"It was contended on Hill's behalf that he had no direct connection with colored people arming themselves or with the trouble at Hoop Spur, Arkansas. By affidavits and depositions it was shown that the testimony at the Arkansas trial was prcured through tortue and that testimany offered by Arkansas authorities, who were represented by Attorney General J. D. Arbuckle, was hearsay testimony. Mr. Fisher forced the Arkansas Attorney General to admit that O. S. Bratton, a white man of Little Rock, Arkansas, was almost lynched and that a great deal of feeling and prejudice against Hill and his organization existed in Arkansas.

"Following Governor Allen's denial of extradition, which was a great blow to the Arkansas authorities, counsel for Hill and the N. A. A. C. P. immediately took a trian for Kansas City, Kansas, arriving there just in time to prevent the Arkansas authorities from securing a writ from Federal Judge Pollok for Hill's removal to Arkansas on the ground of impersonating a federal officer, whih counsel for the N. A A. C. P. regard as a trivial and inconsequential charge. Judge Pollock refused to sign the papers and has set April 8 as the date for the hearing on the federal indictment.

"Associated with Mr. Fisher and backed by the N. A. A. C. P., were three colored attorneys, of Topeka, Messrs. Elisha Scott, James H. Guy and A. M. Thomas.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regards Governor Allen's action as deeply significant", said John R. Shillady, Secretary of the Association. "Inasmuch as the Arkansas authorities were represented by the Attorney General of the State who appeared in person, and is indicative, the Association believes, of what would have happened in Arkansas had the ninety odd colored defendants in the alleged uprising in Elaine had a fair trial before an unprejudiced jury where their rights were prtected as they were by Mr. isher and his associates in Topeka, and not as in Elaine, Arkansas, where the defendants were represented by counsel appointed by the court who did practically nothing in their defense."

The Circuit Court at Helena is grinding away again on six of the cases remanded to Helena for another trial. Already one of the prisoners has been convicted the second time, and before this paper gets to the public the whole six cases plus the man subsquently arrested, may have been disposed of. The leading white lawyer in the case plus our own Negro lawyers led by Scipio A. Jones, followed by J R. Booker, are contesting every inch of ground in the proceedure, and we are hoping that many concessions may be gained in the second trial, and under cooler conditions of the Phillip County public sentiment. The white people of that community owe it to themselves and the Negroes of that county to give these men every possible benefit of the doubt, and also every possibility of mercy. These victims were evidently led on by their superiors who are not now bearing the brunt of the blame.

JUSTICE IN THE SOUTH

RECENTLY the five Negro defendants in the Phillips county "massacre" trial who had been jointly indicted, tried and sentenced to death [see the SURVEY for December 13, 1919] were granted a reprieve. A move for their re-trial by the supreme court of Arkansas was granted on the following grounds:

1. That trials took place in Phillips county, one month after the trouble while feeling of whites against Negroes and particularly the defendants was "bitter, active, and persistent." Bitter feeling was shown by the fact that while the men were incarcerated, a mob attempted to storm the jail and was prevented only by United States soldiers.

2. That they were, while confined, "frequently subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting" confessions from them.

3. That they were given no opportunity to consult with friends prior to the trial or to seek assistance for defense.

4. That they were not even informed of the charges against them until after their indictment.

5. That the indictments were returned on October 29 by a Grand Jury composed *wholly of white men.* (Population of Phillips county, in 1919: Whites, 7,176; colored, 26,354).

6. That subpoenas for *State's* witnesses were issued on October 30 to appear November 3.

7. That on November 3, without ever having been permitted to see or talk with attorney or any person with reference to defense, the defendants were placed on trial, the court appointing counsel before a jury wholly of white men. Excitement and intense feeling preventing the securing of a fair jury; or, if such had been secured, it would not have had the courage to acquit them if found innocent.

8. That their counsel proceeded to defense without consultation, without witnesses for defense, and without opportunity to prepare for defense or secure witnesses; that no evidence was offered in their behalf; they had never been in court before and could not take advantage of their rights since they did not know them.

9. That the entire trial of all five took only forty-five minutes, and the verdict was returned in three to six minutes.

10. That no copy of the indictment was ever served on Ed Hicks, J. E. Knox, Ed Coleman, and Paul Hall, nor an attorney for them, while Frank Moore says a copy was served on him on the day preceding the trial and not forty-eight hours before, as provided by law. All say they never consented to waive such service.

11. That the law provides that jury commissioners to select grand and petit jurors should be elected to choose these jurors for the succeeding term. For more than thirty-five years only white men have been appointed on such commissions, and that such commissioners have selected only white men—no Negro ever having served on any Grand or Petit Jury, although there are a great many Negroes possessed of the intellectual, moral, and legal qualifications for jury commissioner and for Grand and Petit Jury service.

The colored people of Arkansas are laid under long and lasting obligation to the Arkansas Democrat and the Little Rock Daily News for the position they have taken in the Elaine trials. These papers have stood out to the last that justice could not be had if these cases were hurried thru the courts, and Negroes sent to the Chair before every point of law in their favor had been invoked. Truly the pen is mightier than the sword.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
JANUARY 28, 1920

Arkansaw's Attorney General admits that no Negro has ever sat on a jury in Phillips county, that state, where he is seeking to bring the Negro Phillips back for trial. But as that is not Anglo-Saxon trial by jury, why should Arkansaw expect to get Hill. The law and constitution of the and are daily nullified by the state of Arkansaw.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO REVIEW THE CASE

The Supreme Court of the United States is the last resort that the citizen has in any matter of grievance he may have against his own State, which he thinks has denied him the proper protection of his life and property. If he cannot have his case reviewed by the Supreme Court his case is hopeless. He must bow in submission to the injustice which he imagines the State has done him. It is an awful position to be in.

The readers of the Journal and Guide are familiar with the facts in the case of the rioting in Philips county, Arkansas, a year ago, which was precipitated by officers of the law shooting into an Afro - American church gathering of farmers protesting against profiteering farm owners and merchants, and which resulted in the prosecution and punishment by hanging or imprisonment of some one hundred Afro-Americans, not a white man concerned in the outrage being punished.

The startling announcement has just been made from Washington that the Federal Supreme Court has refused to "review" the case of Frank Moore and five others sentenced to death for participation in the rioting. Let this fact get fixed in your minds: The Federal Supreme Court refuses to review their cases. That is to say, they may be innocent but the Court refuses to exercise its Constitutional right and obligation to review the cases at all.

This is a monstrous condition of affairs. Daniel Webster once said: "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." "My country" can very well tremble for itself when it remembers that such injustice is done in its name.

Riots—1920

Elaine (Ark) Editorials.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—A committee representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared before the senate judiciary sub-committee, conducted under the resolution providing for investigation into recent riots and submission of a report to the senate suggesting means of preventing recurrence of the disorders, and urged the enactment of a federal law to prevent lynchings and race rioting.

Senator Curtis, republican, Kansas, author of the resolution, presented to the sub-committee a copy of a report of the department of justice showing the activity of radical agitators among the Negroes in various cities where rioting has occurred in the last six years and describing the manner in which these agitators have conducted propoganda among Negroes for the purpose of arousing unrest.

The report outlined an article by Frederick A. Blossom, secretary of the I. W. W. local of Paterson, N. J., textile workers, designed to arouse the Negroes. The article, the report says was printed in the office of the Gary (Indiana) Post at the expense of Linn A. E. Gale, of Mexico City, who, the report said, was believed to be a German agent.

"It seems to me," said Senator Curtis in presenting the report, "that there is a very strong reason why the general government should take hold of this question and make a thorough investigation of it and into the activity of the radical element in this country in working up race riots."

SAYS ARKANSAS RIOTS DUE TO PEONAGE SYSTEM

U. S. Bratton, promiinent white attorney, of Little Rock, Ark., who said his son narrowly escaped lynching during the recent race riots in that state, argued in favor of federal legislation, declaring the federal constitution guarantees all citizens an impartial trial which mob rule denies. He declares, however, that the recent troubles in Arkansas were not due to radical agitators, but to the system of peonage which, he alleged prevailed in Arkansas.

"The conditions that exist there are such as to demand the attention of the federal government," said Mr. Bratton.

James Weldon Johnson, a former United States consul in Nicaraugua, now field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the committee that there recently had been suggestions that the United States intervene in Mexico because about six Americans had been killed, while during the same period 36 Negroes had been lynched in this country.

"Legislation to prevent race rioting and lynchings clearly comes within the constitutional powers of congress," said Mr. Johnson, who added that it has taken no radical activity to make the Negroes feel that they were being oppressed.

REV. ROBINSON DRIVEN FROM HOME

The Rev. J. G. Robinson, colored, former Tennesseean and now residing at Philadelphia where he holds the position of national organizer for the Equal Rights League of America, told the sub-committee that he had been driven from his home because of his work on behalf of the Negro. Other witnesses were John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Archibald Grimke, president of the Washington branch of that organization.

RUMORS AFLOAT IN ARKANSAS PRESENT NEW ANGLE TO "RIOT;" RACE PEOPLE ARE LEAVING

Earl Penn News 1-13-20

The Houston Informer 1-10-1920

Special to The Informer.

Little Rock, Ark.—Rumors are afloat here and in and about Helena and Elaine, that point the accusing finger towards white men as the real murderers of the planters in and about Elaine, for which several score of Negroes have been convicted, some of whom having been condemned to die.

The rumors that are whispered are to the effect that soon there will be suits instituted in the courts to collect damages from men who are charged with being local representatives of a syndicate, that has for a long time been trying to secure land holdings in and about Elaine. The finger points to the filing of these white planters by local white men who are now trying to secure title to the property of the deceased.

Dame rumor continues to show that when the whole thing is sifted, there will be disclosed a well defined and organized effort to commit wholesale murder and hide the crime behind the usual Southern goat, the black man. Thousands of Negroes have left this section to the extent that it is causing a serious economic disturbance, and the out-pouring still continues. The relatives of the Johnson brothers have not yet received any portion of the insurance on the lives of the slain black men, the insurance company withholding payment until an examination can be had of the contention of the relatives to the effect that the sheriff, who had the Johnson boys in charge, killed them.

THE COLORED MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Ark. Baptist Vanguard 2-21-20

In order to stop lynching and other forms of mob violence, to reduce crime and to increase the proper relation between the races in Arkansas, Governor Charles H. Brough organized about the first of the year, what he saw fit to call the "State Commission on Race Relations". Although the Negro population of the state as compared with the white population, is less than one to two, nevertheless, when the Governor organized the Commission, he insisted that there should be an equal number of members, white and colored, except that the Governor himself an ex-offico member, should make the odd number. There were first, eight white men and eight colored men, the Governor making the odd number of seventeen. Later on the number was increased so as to make ten white men and ten colored men, the Governor making the odd number, or the twenty-first man on the Commission.

After the Commission was permanently organized with constitution and by-laws, an Executive Committee was formed, composed of three white men and three colored men, the Governor making the odd man, or rounding out the Executive Committee of seven, all-told. The Executive Committee met last Monday, as usual at the state house, in the Governor's Reception Room. The Colored members of this Executive Committee, are, Bishop J. M. Conner, of the A. M. E. Church; President J. M. Cox, of Philander Smith College; and Prerident Joseph A. Booker, of Arkansas Baptist College, all of Little Rock.

Although the Commission was not organized specifically to take up the Elaine trouble, that subject has received a greater portion of the Commission's time and consideration, resulting in favor of the Negro. In the last session of the Executive Committee, the Governor asked the Commission to endorse his requisition made on the Governor of Kansas, for the return of R. L. Hill, the leader and organizer of the eighty-seven men now in penitentiary, twelve of whom are under death sentence. The Governor thinks that, if Hill is returned for a trial, a great deal of information will develop that the public has not as yet heard, and should know. He asked the Committee therefore to put their moral strength behind his requisition by endorsing the same to the Governor of Kansas. The three Negroes, and three white men on the Executive Committee, (excusing the Governor,) unanimously endorsed the Governor's requisition after considerable discussion, pro et con. They were not physicially obliged to do it but they felt morally obliged to do it, because of their position on the Commission, and because of what they thought would be the outcome in favor of the eighty-seven men now under sentence, twelve of whom are in the death cell This was the sentiment of the Committee, (the Governor being absent) after the Governor had made the plea to the Committee. The colored members could not afford to be exception to the rule,

unless there was a real exception in the conditions. All the members felt and still feel that Hill's testimony would greatly simplify matters; that public sentiment against the most unfortunate men would greatly abate—that it has already abated; that upon the Governor's guarantee, which had already been made to the Committee, Hill would have a fair trial, strong protection as a prisoner, and a right to a change of venue; that should he get the extreme point of the law, his indictment was not such as would result in capital punishment. Hence the endorsement of the Governor's requisition.

The colored members of the Executive Committee have been practically "lynched" by their race since the forgoing meeting and transactions. Phone messages, street talks, and jibes not a few. The Vanguard may take up later, the merits of the men who have thus been "slain". But it is enough at present to set forth the facts and conditions, and let us watch the results of the Executive Committee.

AFTERMATH OF THE ARKANSAS MASSACRE

The Baltimore Herald 4-22-20

The whites charged the blacks with intentions to murder, and then the whites did all the massacring that was actually done. You know the barbarous and miserable story. I want to speak of the aftermath: of the individual conscientiousness of the governor of Arkansas, but also of how, lit Pontius Pilate, he yielded to the demands of the mob spirit; of the strength of the Negro masses, and of the weakness of some of the Negro leadership; of how the oppressive and slave-holding spirit of the worse whites of Arkansas took advantage of this temporary triumph of barbarism in order to plunder and rob the helpless colored folk. In fact, one might easily believe that the whole fabrication about a "Negro Uurising" was made in order to facilitate and justify wholesale robbery, so quickly did avarice take advantage of the situation. The ruthless and conscienceless plantation barons immediately swept into their garners and coffers the products of years of colored people's work and sweat and blood.

Let us take these things in order.

The Governor

People who know him, fair-minded people, colored people and white people, say that he is "essentially a man of conscience" but that, like many others, he lacks the highest moral courage in an interracial crisis. You know, Pontius Pilate had conscience, but he was a moral coward, and he washed his hands (without cleaning them) and allowed the mob to have its way. Take notice that Pilate saw clearly but let the mob do it, while the governor let the mob blindfold him and lead him into its schemes—and now he finds it necessary to justify them in order to justify himself. Playing the moral coward is somewhat like passing a bad check—it must always be redeemed by passing another bad check.

In the first place, we do not believe that Governor Brough meant to do so much harm when in response to the false report of a "Negro uprising" he marched down to Helena and Elaine with an unnecessary force of soldiers. Me meant only to make a grand-stand play and write "White Supremacy" large on the map of Arkansas and secure his political future. He might later want to be elected to the Senate or nominated for the Presidency. When a little man aims at too big a thing, he sometimes tries too hard. When he started down to Elaine, I cannot believe that he had an idea that his soldiers and posse-mobs would kill about fifty innocent colored people who had slaved about all of their lives to make white folks rich. Some of these men who had never shot at a German found an unarmed Negro good shooting. Then the Governor, like any man of pride, set about to justify himself before the larger public. The publicity department of the N. A. A. C. P. had done most to make this justifying necessary. He must show that these Negroes had actually plotted to kill white people—these poor, humble, ignorant colored people many of whom did not even know why the soldiers were hunting down and shooting them. Then Robert L. Hill must be got by all means, for he was the organizer of this Farmers' Union among the Negroes. Any one who looked into Hill's large, well-meaning, simple, uneducated eyes in that Topeka jail could rather believe that he has never plotted even the death of a mouse.

Meanwhile the planter barbarians of Phillips county, of whom the governor had become the sure, if unintentional, ally, were using coarser methods to do their share of the "justifying." They tortured the Negro prisoners until the torturers got such testimony as they desired. They seated them in chairs charged with electricity, turning on the current when the desired answer was not given; they beat and lacerated and scarred for life the backs of the helpless victims to make them incriminate each other. The blacks lied on each other to escape torment.

The governor was pursuing the same ends with the finesse of civilization. He called at the State House an "interracial meeting." That sounds good. But his object was to white-wash the whole affair and handicap the courageous Negroes of Arkansas who were beginning to complain loudly against all that Elaine deviltry. Only about 100 white people attended this meeting, but there were present about 500 of the pluckiest and bravest colored people of the state. The temper of these colored folk spoiled the governor's program. He was surprised (ought I to say chagrined?) to find so much "kick" in that group of black humanity that disconcerted the governor. He became nervous and paced the platform even when not talking. He asked many questions during the course of his gubernatorial lecture and had the platform packed with colored men whom he expected to answer in the right way: "Is not Arkansas just to the Negro? Did not these men receive a fair trial? Were not jimcrow cars the best thing? Were not these condemned Negroes actually guilty of murder?" And he even asked: "Was Elaine, Arkansas any worse than East St. Louis or Chicago?" That question amuses me. I am always amused at a man who seeks to establish his virtues by comparing himself with the Devil. "Am I no better than the devil?" The governor usually turned and directed his question to some Negro who was "honored" to be on the platform but a few of them disappointed him. When the vital interests of his race are at stake, how long, O, God, will any black man grovel and fall for "honor?" Some of these colored men bowed their lying heads when even the governor must have noticed the reluctance of their very necks. Some of these Negro leaders balked boldly at the governor's hold-up; for although they had on one side the devil, on the other side fas the sea, not deep and blue but deep and black. That silent five hundred were taking note.

DR. MORE ENDORSES ACTION OF COMMITTEE

The Baptist Vanguard.

Helena, Ar-
To the Public:- 2-5-20.

It has come to me that a number of persons are criticising Dr. Jos. A, Booker and others for petitioning the Governor of Kansas to honor the requisition of Governor Brough for the return of Robert L. Hill. I consider the criticisms very unjust. The time should never come when persons accused of crime can go scot-free and not be tried, because forsoothe, they may make their escape to another state.

We have never at anytime said that the manner of conducting the Court proceedings in many sections of the South are such as it should be, but two wrongs never make a right, and the future well-being of the Negro race in this and other states depends largely on how they may act in respect to escaped persons accused of crime.

If Negro people are to be citizens of Arkansas they should stand ready at all times to do their duty as citizens, and should be as ready to protect the reputation of the state as any people in it.

Mr. Hill who is charged with being the principal causing the riot which occurred in this conty should have voluntarily come back to this county and stood trial, if for no other reason, than to show that the lorge number of Negroes now in the penitentiary might be placed in proper light before the world.

E. C. Morris

The leading colored people in Arkansas have understood eac hother on the Elaine affair much better than the people on the outside have thought. Soon after the Elaine trials in Helena were rushed through the court, and the Governor of the state felt obliged to take leading colored men into his confidneec for a voice and co-operation, so as not to have another Elaine affair in Arkansas, the colored leaders in the state formed a double line of defences: a line of diplomats, and a line of lawyers, backed by financial contributons from all parts of the state. The line of diplomats had to take high grounds and creat warm public sentiment among the good white people of the state, so as to make it easy or even possible for the second line of defense to get into the courts. The line of legal talent has been slightly paid; theline of diplomats has been slightly hurt; but they are both working together, and results are slowly coming to pass.

Riots—1920

Elaine (Ark.) Editorial

HAS THE ARKANSAS NEGRO COMMISSIONERS BEEN TRAPPED

this. Independent-Clarion 2-21-21

Bishop Connor, Dr. Cox and Prof. J. A. Booker, of Little Rock, Ark., the trio of prominent colored men who signed a petition asking the Governor of Kansas to extradite Hill in our opinion, have asked the impossible. We do not believe the Governor of Kansas will accede to the demand, for there is no more hope of Hill getting a fair trial in Arkansas than there is of snatching the crown from the King of Glory and every Negro in the South knows it. The promise of the Governor, the Phillips County officials, nor anybody else counts with a Southern mob, seeking to wreak vengeance on a Negro whom they have declared is responsible for the death of several whites in Elaine. We believe, however, that the Governor, the Helena Chamber of Commerce, the officials of Phillips county, Bishop Conner, Dr. Cox and Prof. Booker really believe Hill would be given an opportunity to clear himself of the alleged crime. All of them think the real white people will see that Hill gets a show for his life. They really have some confidence in the promises of all these parties, but it is too well known that the Governor, nor county officials nor prominent business men, to say educated Negroes, have never in the South been able to control a mob, bent on lynching a Negro, that is, if we except a recent case in Kentucky, backed by U. S. soldiers ordered to shoot to kill. Hill's trial would be a farce, whether he got a change of venue or not. The minds of nine tenths of the whites, who will make up the jury are already made up. The witnesses against Hill are already coached. The scene is already laid, the stage is set, and Hill will be acclaimed the arch enemy of the whites who have been robbing the Negro tenant farmers and therefore worthy of an ignominious death. That is as certain as any human possibility can be. The three colored men who signed the petition did so because they are members of a commission appointed by the Governor to work for better relations between the races. And of course, in their capacity as members of the commission, they must take sides with the legal constituted authorities, when one is accused of crime. They are not traitors to the race, either. We have known these men for years, believe that what they did was what they thought to be in the interests of the race. No one could or would have acted differently if placed in the position these men occupy. As leaders of the race, they could not refuse, when the state of which they are citizens sought legal possession of the person of one charged with crime. To have acted otherwise, would have branded them as favoring the escape from proper punishment a man charged with crime. Bishop Connor, Dr. J. M. Cox and Dr. J. A. Booker are struggling against the greatest odds, right now that any of our leaders have yet encountered and they must either sign or take the place of being willing to harbor a criminal. Their position under the circumstances is exactly that which any other Negro placed as they are, would have been assumed.

It means that they stand with the legal constituted authorities of the state, and certainly no one would wish these good men to be classed as opponents of such authority. As much as we may regret the necessity, owing to our knowledge of conditions in the South, we must say their conduct deserves no censure whatever. If they did, The Clarion would be the first to give it voice. We are conservative in all matters that concern the races, but never neutral The Governor of Arkansas says Hill will be given a fair trial so far as it is in the power of the Governor to see this is done. We believe the guaranty all right, but who will guarantee that the Governor can keep the Elaine mob, reinforced by a Mississippi mob, from across the river, from lynching Hill on sight? NO ONE. The Governor cannot guarantee that himself, nor can the Phillips county officials nor the Helena Chamber of Commerce, or anybody else. If Hill goes back to Arkansas, he will be convicted in three minutes, that is, if he escapes lynching upon or even before he arrives in Helena. It would not surprsie anyone who knows the South if Hill is lynched as soon as he crosses the state line into Arkansas. In the South, they lynch a Negro even if he is accused of killing a white man, no matter what the provocation and then investigate aofterwards. not to find out, if the wronged Negro was lynched, but if there is not another one who should be lynched in connection with the crime. Governor Allen will not honor the requisition, knowing the fact as he certainly does.

RACE CRITICS MAKE BAD OMEN

The Baptist Voice Jackson

President E. C. Morris Sees Bad Luck for People Who Can't Trust Leaders.

2-12-21

The disposition of some of our people to discredit some of the leaders of the race, is a bad omen but not a new one. We have had an evidence of this fact recently, which shows that the spirit of socialism is getting a deep hold in the minds of many of the folks and calls for prompt action on the part of the cool, conservative, well-balanced minds among us.

A short time ago Bishop Conner, Drs. Booker and Cox, members of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Race Relation, signed a petition to the Governor of Kansas, for the extradition of Robert L. Hill, who is accused of a crime in connection with the recent trouble at Elaine, Ark., and because of their action, they have been criticized, and even denounced as being disloyal to their race.

Of course those who have directed this criticism have not taken the time to thoroughly investigate the motive and underlying facts in the matter, as is usually the case with those who are opposed to well organized government and well directed plans for the good of all the people.

Mr. Hill may or may not be guilty of any violation of the state laws, but the fact remains that he is accused of a crime, and that eighty-seven people are now in the penitentiary for being members of an organization it is alleged was responsible for the trouble at Elaine. And, whether it was or was not responsible rests largely upon what showing Hill can make when brought to trial.

The guarantee which the three gentlemen make is based upon the guarantee which the Governor, the Race Commission, the Officers of Phillip County, the Helena Board of Trade, the Business Men's League of Helena make, and which in my opinion is gilt-edge, and can be trusted in any crisis.

It is argued that Mr. Hill cannot get a fair and impartial trial in Phillips County, but the three men who signed the petition have the assurance, that he may upon his own request be granted a change of venue, and I may give it as my own opinion, that if his attorneys so desire, they may have a special judge appointed to try the case who does not live in Phillips County.

Governor Charles H. Brough, in the opinion of the intelligent, leading Negroes of Arkansas, is a high class Christian statesman and does not "cater" to either white or black people for enconiums, but endeavors to be fair and impartial to all classes of citizens, and is therefore entitled to the support of the leading Negroes in his efforts to see that justice is done. He fully demonstrated that in calling a conference of white and Negro people to consider the Elaine affair.

Drs. Conner, Booker and Cox are citizens of Arkansas and are respected as such by all the people who know them best, hence when such a matter arises as the one in question, they should act as citizens and not as Negroes. The people generally approved of the appointment of the Racial Commission. That Commission has a duty to perform, not alone to the Negroes, but to the whites as well, and they would be utterly incompetent for membership on the Commission if they were unwilling to act in harmony with the constituted authorities of the state.

It is a well known fact that there are a large number of the best citizens of the South who are working hard to bring about a more satisfactory relation between the races, and it would be the height of nonsense not to give encouragement to this element of citizens, and to show the slightest disposition to shield persons accused of crime would be placing that element of citizens in a bad light before those who care nothing for the existence of a better relation between the races.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL BOX

Defender. Chicago

DOWN WITH TRAITORS

Little Rock, Ark.—Editor Defender: Please allow space in your paper for this letter, as the Negroes of this city want our friends to know that we do not endorse the actions of Rev. J. A. Booker, Rev. Cox and Bishop Conner, who, under pressure from Gov. Brough and other white people, signed the petition to Gov. Allen of Arkansas requesting the latter to return Hill to Arkansas for trial. If these men know anything at all, they certainly know that twelve of our citizens were condemned to death in four minutes. The Colored people here are very indignant over the actions of these three men and have already held a mass meting condemning them. 3-14-21.

They are considered here as traitors, because they know that no Negro ever gets a fair trial when a white man is involved. They also know that Hill will be tried by a jury selected from the same community that furnished the jury which condemned the others; they also know that no white man has been arrested in the Elaine affair, in spite of the fact that there were at least 15 or 20 Negroes killed at the time of the riots by white men.

Bishop Conner, Rev. Cox and Prof. Booker were not our chosen representatives and did not speak our sentiments. Yours, J. A. B.

QUESTIONS FOR CONNER, ET AL.

The following are extracts taken from a letter received from Emmett Quincy Shaw, Kingfisher, Okla., concerning the petition to the governor of Kansas signed by Bishop Conner, J. M. Cox and Jos. A. Booker:

"——— thereby the signers make themselves morally responsible for this man. What concrete guarantees can they give that his fate may not be similar to the eleven men convicted—and sentenced, with a withness for their defense, in four minutes? Are these men whose love of race is paramount to their own interests? Are they leaders whose intentions are good, but whose efforts are grossly misguided, or be they but wolves masquerading in sheep's clothing? So flimsy are the guarantees of this petition that on its face it is almost pitiful, and the signers (of our own Race) can be but viewed with extreme compassion."

NEW LEGAL STEPS TO SAVE ELAINE NEGROES PLANNED.

Attorney for Condemned Men, Mandate for whose Executions Is Received, to go Into U. S. Court.

Baptist Register

It is now practically sure that the cases of Robert Knox, Ed Coleman, Ed Hicks, Frank Hicks, Frank More,and Pall Hall, Negroes convicted of murder in connection with the Elain riots, will be again carried to the United States Supreme Court, according to information received by the Arkansas Democrat Wednesday afternoon. The United States Supreme Court has already denyed a petion by attorneys for the Negroes to review the case as appealed from the State Supreme Court. 12-2-20

The governor was notified Wednesday morning by the clerk of the Supreme Court that the mandate from the United States Supreme Court had been reviewed. The governor stated that he would not set the date of the execution of these Negroes until the attorneys had carried out their signified intention of further legal action in the courts.

Two plans were outlined to a Democrat reporter Wednesday mofning whereby the cases could again be carried before the highest courts of the nation

The attorneys can apply for a writ of habeas corpus before the federal judge in Little Rock which, if granted, would allow the cases to go to the Supreme Court or take a direct appeal on grounds of errors in the State Supreme Court. The first course, it was said, is considered the more likely.

Should the federal judge deny the writ of habeas corpus, however,it was said the direct appeal would be taken.

Attorneys for the other six negroes involved, Ed. Ware Will Wordlow, Albert Giles, Joe Fox, John Martin and Alf. Banks Jr., whose cases aren pending in the State Supreme Court, have previously stated if the State Supreme Court affirmed these sentences appeals would be taken. The attorney however, are stronglg confident that the State Court will reverse these cases, as it is their contention that they are much stronger than the previous six.—Arkansas Democrat.

Arkansas Supreme Court Reverses Decision In Case of Six Elaine Victims

Gazette Democrat Herald.

9-6-20

The Supreme Court of Arkansas in reversing the decision of the Phillips county superior court which railroaded six Negroes to the electric chair for participation in the Elaine riots met the judgment of the vast majority of people in this country who have given any attention to the Elaine butchery.

There is amazement that the condemnation of six was affirmed.

The trial and conviction of the eigthy-seven Negroes sentenced to death and imprisonment by an Arkansas Court constitutes one of the blackest pages in the annals of the courts of America.

It was anxiously hoped that the Supreme Court of Arkansas would overturn the verdicts and sentences imposed by the lower court obtained by torture and by the most brutal disregard of the most elemental principles of justice.

The conviction of the twelve men sentenced to death as well as the seventy-seven sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary was a conviction by the mob and to appease the mob in a body legally and solemnly constituted as a court, it is true, but nevertheless dominated, controlled and acting wholly for the mob whose appetite for blood was unsatisfied in its career of slaughter of Negroes during the so-called "race riot" or "Negro uprising."

The denial of full justice by the Supreme Court of Arkansas will not end the fight for justice in behalf of the condemned men. The entire history of the case will be fully ventilated when it reaches the Supreme Court of the United States and we believe final justice will be rendered.

REV. DR. E. C. MORRIS ANSWERS,

Explains Conditions in Arkansas. Colored Folks Can Get Justice—Was Forward in Stopping Execution of Convicted Colored Men.

The Freeman Planet 3-4-20

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., of the Planet, is a man for whom we have the greatest respect, and whose opinions or suggestions are always given due consideration.

In a recent issue of his splendid paper, he puts forward the following question, "We would like to know if the very able Rev. Dr. E. C. Morris, President of the National Baptist Convention, believes way down in his heart of hearts, that Robert L. Hill, under arrest in Kansas can get justice in the courts of Arkansas?" In the same editorial he says: "We would like to know if he believes that those colored men now in the Arkansas penitentiary under sentence of death and the others under long terms of imprisonment got justice?"

THE FIRST QUESTION.

In answering the first question, which is put in a most sensible way, and the only way in which a positive and unequivocal answer can be given I would say, I sincerely believe that Robert L. Hill can get a fair trial in the courts of Arkansas.

So far as I have been advised, Mr. Hill was not present nor did he take any part in the riot at Elaine, Arkansas, and that the charge against him is, an accessory before the fact of murder and night riding. This is based upon his official connection with an organization, which it is alleged was responsible for the uprising last October.

BELIEF AND KNOWLEDGE

My belief here given is based upon my knowledge of the character of the individuals and the organizations which make up the personnel of those who guarantee that Mr. Hill shall have a fair trial, and safety from mob violence. I am personally acquainted with most of the men who vouch for such a trial, including the Governor of the State, the white members of the Race Commission, the leading men of the Helena Board of Trade and Business Men's League, and I regard them as men of honor and probity.

THE SECOND QUESTION

As to the second question I would say that unless Editor Mitchell has overlooked the published proceedings of the Race Conference called by Governor Brough last November, he knows what my answer to that question is. In that Conference the question was put point blank to me "Do you believe these men (12 in number) are guilty of murder in the first degree?" The answer which I gave then, I give now, I do not. The editor should also know that it was upon a motion made by me, that the cases of these men got before the Supreme Court, and it is due the white men on that Commission to say, the vote was unanimous.

COMPLIMENTS THE EDITOR.

We are making answer to the questions put to us by the editor of the Planet, beause we know him to be a man of broad conservative views, and only desires to know the facts in any case. He knows also that we give but little attention to those critics, whose only object seems to be to stir up strife between the races, and who look upon all Southern Negro Men as a lot of cringing cowards.

The implication by some of the Negro papers that the three gentlemen Bishop Conner, Drs. Booker and Cox who signed a request for the return of Mr. Hill were coerced or hired, is the merest nonsense. These men are as true friends to their race as can be found anywhere, and would consider their lives a small price to pay to secure absolute justice to the Negro.

A GREAT GOVERNOR.

Permit me to say also that your estimate of the Governor of Arkansas is not overdrawn, for he, like many thousands of other white men, is determined to bring about a change of conditions throughout the entire South and in my opinion the present generation will not pass away, before a black man will be as free in one section of the country as in another.

Sidelights on Arkansas.

4-2-20.

Topeka Plaindealer

The decision of the supreme court of Arkansas as passed a few days ago reversed six cases of the men charged with rioting and murder in that state and passed approval of six. We have never read the full text of the decision, but this shows that the supreme court is biased and of the Jim Crow order. They know that the men were not tried fairly, and there never has been a colored man seated on a Phillips county jury in the past thirty years, when two-thirds of the population are colored. The verdict should have been set aside on the constitutionality of the case as set down by the attorneys but the outside world does not expect a good decision from an Arkansas supreme court when it comes to a case between white and colored people. The court prejudiced its opinion when their feelings rather than the law and facts of the case as set down in the attorneys briefs to the court, influenced their opinions.

Following is an extract from a responsible newspaper, The Hot Springs Echo:

Supreme Court Passes on Phillips County Cases.

As a result of the hearing in the supreme court of the cases of the twelve men who were sentenced to death for participation in the Elaine riots, judgment was reversed in the cases of Alf Banks, Jr., John Martin, Albert Giles, Joe Fox, Will Wordlow and Ed. Ware, the six men who were condemned to death for killing W. A. Adkins. Judgments of the conviction were affirmed against Frank Hicks, Frank Moore, Ed. Hicks, J. E. Knox, Ed Coleman and Paul Hill, who were condemned to death for the killing of Clinton Lee.

The basis on which the reversal of the judgment of the six was made was, that the statute requires the jury to ascertain the degree in all cases of murder and that this statute is mandatory. The jury in each case returned a verdict that "We, the jury, find the defendants (naming him) guilty as charged in the indictment." The supreme court held that on such a verdict the circuit court was not authorized to pronounce judgment, as it is the jury to fix the degree of murder of which they find a defendant guilty, and unless this is done the verdict is defective. The defective verdicts will not prevent the men from being tried again and they will be carried to Helena for another trial.

In cases of the other six in which the judgment of conviction was affirmed, the facts relied upon for judgment were, that no fair trial was had. or could have been had under the excitement and feeling growing out of the killing and also because of the fact that no Negro was called to serve on the grand jury. These contentions were decided adversely as was also the assignment of error that the verdicts returned were defective.

Riots – 1920

Florida.

Says 30 Negroes Were Slain in Florida on Election Day

N. Y. C. POST
DECEMBER 15, 1920

Investigator Tells of First Hand Testimony

Congressional Inquiry Will Be Demanded Into Alleged Slaughter

More than thirty negroes were killed in the election riots in Orange County, Florida, according to statements told to Walter F. White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. White was at Ocoee incognito and questioned residents of that town, many of whom were themselves in the mobs that committed the crimes. Accounts of the killing at the time declared that five negroes had been burned to death, one lynched, and two white men killed in the rioting.

A Congressional investigation will be demanded.

The testimony taken at Ocoee will be presented to the Department of Justice at the department's request Friday by Mr. White, who is assistant secretary of the association. He was in Ocoee Friday, November 5, and questioned the residents of the little town, which is twelve miles from Orlando.

The testimony that Mr. White will offer is all hearsay. It is impossible to make a thorough investigation, he said, because of the care with which all information is guarded. An official investigator, he added, is in constant danger of his life. Photographs and depositions he declared to be out of the question.

Mr. White gained his information on the Ocoee massacre as a prospective purchaser of land. With such an introduction he could ask questions freely and receive unrestrained answers without being subjected to suspicion.

"Although newspaper dispatches of November 4 declared that five negroes were burned to death, one lynched, and two white men killed in the rioting," declared Mr. White to the *Evening Post* to-day, "evidence gathered on the spot proved that a far larger number was killed.

Talked With Many Citizens

"I talked with a large number of white citizens of Orange County, including lawyers, merchants, court officials, and others of the type who would be conversant with the facts. The lowest number given of negroes killed was thirty-two; the highest fifty-six. The average number given was between thirty-two and thirty-five.

"It was declared that Mose Norman, whose attempt to vote after the local Ku Klux Klan had warned all negroes that they would be killed if they attempted to vote, had neither paid his poll tax or registered. The registration books at Orlando, the county seat, showed that he had qualified in every way and had properly registered.

"A mob attacked Norman at the polls at Ocoee, beat him severely and demanded that he go home. Not satisfied with this, evidence shows that the mob formed in larger numbers, went to the colored settlement, set fire to it, cremating all of the colored men, women, and children who were in the buildings. Eighteen homes, two churches, one school house, and a lodge hall were burned.

"When negroes attempted to flee from the burning buildings they were either shot down or driven back into the flames. Among those burned to death were a colored mother and her two weeks' old infant.

"It is said in the community that between eight and ten whites were killed. The total number of negroes killed will probably never be known.

"Before the embers had cooled, members of the mob searched the ruins eagerly for the charred bones of the victims as souvenirs. This offers but one of the many instances of the mob violence now occurring in the South, most of which are not reported in the newspapers.

"The Ku Klux Klan's revival is causing a rapid increase in the tenseness of the feeling in the South, and unless the activities in inviting race prejudice of men like the 'Imperial Wizard' of the Klan are checked by decent law-abiding citizens, serious trouble cannot be averted."

LEGION OUT TO STOP FLORIDA RACE RIOT

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JULY 1, 1920

Mayor Orders Miami Under Patrol After Whites Throw Bomb in Black Belt.

MIAMI, Fla., July 1.—Three hundred armed members of the American Legion are patrolling the colored settlement to prevent a clash between whites and negroes. They were sworn in by Mayor William Pruden Smith.

The trouble between the races here began when an automobile said to contain white men drove rapidly through the settlement devoted to the negroes and threw a dynamite bomb into a negro dwelling, demolishing it.

In a few minutes the streets were thronged with negroes armed and ready for trouble, but the Mayor acted quickly and soon the members of the legion arrived in the black belt. The negroes retired to their homes, persuaded by prominent members of their race and helped in their decision by the presence of the armed legionnaires.

The sentiment of the better element of whites here is favorable to the negroes in the stand they have taken, and there is much praise heard for the quiet and orderly manner in which the negroes conducted themselves. White men are said to be at the bottom of the trouble in other ways than the throwing of dynamite bombs. There is a well established line beyond which, according to agreement, neither white nor colored persons may reside. The whites must live on their side of the line and the negroes on theirs. Neither race is supposed to work in the part of the town allotted to the other, except the negroes may work as housemaids, nurses, washerwomen and cooks.

The color line was broken when whites sold some houses and lots to negroes. The whites adjacent to the black belt are determined negroes shall not live in the white settlement, and the negroes say they are willing that this should be so, as they do not want to live among the whites. But they want to be reimbursed for the money they have spent on their property, and they insist that white merchants be driven from the colored belt.

PROBE IS ORDERED OF FLORIDA RIOTS

Justice Department to Investigate Racial Outbreak That Occurred on Election Day.

The Constitution
12/18/20

Washington, December 17.—The federal district attorney for Florida has been instructed by the department of justice to investigate the election riots between negroes and whites at Ocoee, Fla., last month, to determine whether any federal statutes have been violated.

This was learned today after Henry F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had called at the departm t to ask that action be taken. He presented evidence designed to show that more than thirty negroes had been killed in the riots and that negro voters in the south had been terrorized and asked that the department take action. Mr. White has just returned from Ocoee where he said he had gathered the evidence presented to the department.

First accounts of the trouble at Ocoee, a village in Orange county, were that five negroes had been burned to death and another lynched after two white men had been killed. It was said that the trouble followed the attempt of a negro to vote after he had been denied that right by elections officials on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax.

Mr. White told department of justice officials that he had been informed by white inhabitants of Ocoee that between 32 and 35 negroes were killed and that the trouble arose when Mose Norman, a well-to-do negro man, attempted to vote. The registration books at Orlando, the county seat, Mr. White said, showed that Norman had paid his poll tax and had registered.

BOMB THROWN BY WHITE MEN IN NEGRO SECTION.

The Times Plain Dealer
7/9/20

Miami, Fla., July 8.—Special to The Times Plain Dealer.—The explosion of a dynamite bomb, said to have been thrown from an automobile occupied by white men, in the Negro section of this city a few nights ago, caused the entire police force to be summoned to the scene to disperse a gathering of 3,000 Negroes. A report that the Negroes were arming and preparing to protect themselves caused Mayor Smith to call on the American Legion at midnight. Four hundred white men armed with rifles patrolled the streets in the Negro section during the night and all streets in that section were ordered closed to traffic. The police said the situation was well in hand at 1:30 that night.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JULY 1, 1920

300 Legion Men Out in Miami to Avert Riot

MIAMI, Fla., June 30.—Three hundred armed members of the American Legion are patrolling the colored settlement tonight to prevent a clash between whites and negroes. They were sworn in by Mayor William Prudden Smith.

The trouble began last night when an automobile said to contain white men drove rapidly through the settlement devoted to the negroes and threw a dynamite bomb into a negro residence demolishing it

Riots - 1920

Georgia

NIGHT-RIDERS WHIP MINISTERS IN SOUTH

The Chicago Defender

Officials Fail to Make Arrest of Lawbreakers for Political Reasons

12-27-20

Albany, Ga., Dec. 24.—Indictment against white men who whip mem bers of our Race in this section mea practically nothing. The Dougher county grand jury recently invest gated the outrages committed on mi isters and other prominent citizens the Race here by night riders, ar the indictments made against men bers of the band have been discarde judging from information given out b court officials.

Give Teachers Warning

Further inquiry into the lawlessnes of the last ten days shows that son of the best farmers in this vicinit have been driven from their home The schoolhouses have been torn dow and signs were placed on trees near b warning teachers to keep away fro the section. Several have made know their intentions to give up the wor and have gone to other neighborhood

Ministers Whipped

Rev. Simon Mathews was severel beaten by a crowd of white men wh objected to his threat that he woul send his two sons to Atlanta Un versity for the purpose of completin their education. The Rev. Mathew as not been actively engaged in th ministry for the past five years. H s a resident of a small town near th ity, which is located in Colquitt coun y. The Rev. F. A. White of Doerun was recently whipped and left naked n the woods by white men.

Officials Pass Buck

Although men who took part in the whipping and night riding are known to officials here, no arrests have been made and the affairs are permitted to be forgotten. It is said that judges and county attorneys are afraid to order an arrest for fear of losing political strength in the next election. Members of our Race, having no vote, are helpless to remedy the lawlessness committed against them.

Riots — 1920

Illinois

NO RACE RIOT IN CHICAGO, WHITE MAN GETS NEGROES IN TROUBLE

WHITE AGITATOR WORKS AMONG NEGRO FOREIGNERS AND PREVOKES SERIOUS OUTBREAK — POLICE OFFICER MAKES STATEMENT.

6-17-'20

By Associated Negro Press.

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—One Negro policeman, a disinterested cigar store clerk, and a meddlesome sailor were the victims in a near riot scene at Indiana Avenue and 35th Street, Sunday night. The sailor and the clerk are dead. The Negro policeman may die. All were shot in a fracas that was started by a flag ceremonial in which a group of colored people styling themselves the "Star Order of Abyssinia," were engaged in at the front of Entertainers Hall, in 35th Street and Indiana Avenue.

The Society had been parading through the streets in the "Black Belt" and had halted at the front of the hall where a ceremony in which the American and the Abssinian flags were symbolic features, was started. Feeling that the American flag was being desecrated by the ceremony the Negro policeman rushed at the crowd followed by the sailor. In the scrap precipitated by their action the sailor was killed, the policeman probably fatally wounded and the clerk was killed in his store by a stray bullet.

Charge Flag Burning.

A statement by Joseph P. Owens, the wounded Negro officer, declares that the ceremony included the burning of the flags by the Society, and it was this action that prompted him to attempt to break up the proceedings. "The crowd looked like a group of colored foreigners to me. They had been parading through the streets all the afternoon and acting like 'nuts' to my way of thinking. When they stopped in front of the hall and began the burning of the flags, I thought it was high time to put a stop to the circus. I don't know how the sailor got mixed up in the matter. If he had kept out of the thing and minded his own business I don't think either of us would have been hurt."

Shot With Rifles.

The shooting is said to have been done with rifles. Onlookers stated that when the policeman and the sailor charged the crowd, two men rushed to an automobile that had been used in the parade and took two rifles from under the seats and began firing. Officer Owens fell at the first volley and the sailor was shot and fell dead over the prostrate body of the policeman a second later. By this time the air was thick with the shouts of the great crowds attracted to the scene by the shooting. Patrols filled with policemen began to arrive and when the excited people were somewhat sobered, it was then discovered that the clerk in the cigar store had been killed by a stray bullet.

Leaders of Society.

R. D. Jonas, a white agitator, who has been preying upon credulous Negroes in Chicago and elsewhere; Grover C. Redding, Joseph Fernon and his son are accused with being the instigators of an agitation which has been accounted as the reason for a series of demonstrations among the local Negroes which called for a "back to Africa" movement with the ultimate aim of driving the white man out of the "Dark Continent." Sunday was the second time that the society had paraded through the "Belt" following a meeting held in a hall in South State Street. The flag feature occurred at each parade, consisting, the members say, of a fire consecration of both the American and Abyssinian emblems to the cause of liberty throughout the world.

Not A Race Riot.

The incident was not a race riot. The casualties were caused by the over-zealousness of a Negro police officer and a meddlesome "Jackie" sailor. The store clerk was an unlucky bystander who was hit by a stray bullet. Swarms of police are being kept in the "Belt" neighborhood of 35th and Indiana, who are having an easy time watching the crowds of curious people who have been drawn to the scene by the "wild and wooly" stories published in the daily newspapers. In other sections of the city sailors are amusing themselves beating any lone Negroes who happen to find their way into sections outside of the "Belt.' In some of these incidents the sailors have come out of the fracases with whole skins. In other instances they have caught the veritable "tartars," and been made to take to the woods.

No More Rioting In Chicago

The East Penn News

9-30-'20

Says Fearless Police Chief.--Tells of Street Fight.--Priest To Rescue of Colored Men

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Sept. 27.—"This was not a 'riot' but a street fight. There can never be another riot in Chicago as long as I am chief of police." With these mighty words, chief of police Garrity set at rest the wide spread report that another riot was on in Chicago recently.

A white man, Thomas E. Barrett, a conductor on the street car lines, was killed, and a great gang of Halstead street hoodlums pursued three men who were accused, but there was no riot.

The men are Samuel Hayes, Harry Snow and Frank Gatewood. It is stated on the best of authority that Barrett had been arrested several times for assaulting colored people. Policeman Michael Hurley, white, testified that Barrett abused the men, and one of them drew a knife and almost several his head, in self-defense.

The priest of St. Gabriel's Catholic church outwitted the throng who sought the men, by hiding them in his church, and then appearing on the steps of the church and smiling them into quietness, sacing, "The men are safe, let the law take its course."

The police officers got the leaders of the mob, and arrested every person who sought to make trouble. The daily newspapers were particularly fair in giving accounts of the trouble. Not the least of these was the Chicago Tribune, which the colored people frequently accused of being biased. The Chicago American in its account did not refer at any time to the race of the persons involved. This advance in the treatment of crime in the dailies is attributed to the activity of varous Chicago organizations of our group in impressing the editors and publishers that racial designation of criminals is harmful to all, that a criminal is a criminal, no more no less regardless of race or nationality.

—Priest Averts Lynching by Mob of 5,000

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE SEPTEMBER 22

Clergyman With a Smile and the Word 'Sanctuary' on His Lips Halts Rioters Storming Chicago Church

Three Negroes Are Saved

1,000 Police on Guard in Stockyards District End Sporadic Race Outbreaks

CHICAGO, Sept. 21. — One small priest with a smile and the word "sanctuary" on his lips did more than squads of police last night in preventing the threatened lynching of three negroes who took refuge in his church. The negroes were wanted for the murder of a white man, Thomas B. Barrett, in a street corner argument.

The priest is Father Thomas Burke, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, in the stockyards neighborhood. When he reached the church a mob estimated to number nearly 5,000 was packed about the doors and hundreds more had already entered in the search for the negroes. Forcing his way in, the priest shouted:

"What is this sacrilege? Who are the rowdies that storm the house of God?"

Some one explained.

"That makes no difference," the priest cried. "This place is sanctuary. I order every person in this building to leave immediately and quietly."

Disturbers Leave Church

The crowd broke and filed out. The last man had left when a police riot squad arrived. Taking the police inside, Father Burke called to the hidden negroes to come out.

There was a stir and one of the men stepped out from a confessional. A pile of cassocks in a robing room yielded a second, and the third appeared from behind the altar rail. One knelt and kissed the priest's hand just before the police spirited them out a side entrance.

With the negroes safely away, Father Burke, smiling, went out to address the mob.

"Go home. Be peaceable and happy. There's too much trouble in the world right now. Don't start more," was his advice.

The mob departed.

Barrett was standing on a street corner when the three negroes approached. He is said to have made some remarks. An argument resulted. There was a flash of a knife and the white man's head was nearly severed from his body. The negroes fled. They were pursued by a gang of men, who shouted, "Lynch them! They attacked a white woman!" This misunderstanding during the excitement caused the mob to grow.

Disorders Are Checked

One thousand uniformed motorcycle and mounted police and the rifle squad from Headquarters were retained in the stockyards district to-day to protect negro and white workers. John J. Garrity, chief of police, in personal command of the two battalions, said that he did not expect any more disturbances.

Garrity, before quitting the scene of the trouble, said:

"In my opinion the trouble is over. There is little chance of an outbreak. However, we are going to keep some of the men here.

WOULD AVERT CHICAGO RACE RIOT

Herald 3-19-'20

New York, March 17, 1920.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New Yofk, today announced that telegrams had been sent to Governor Lowden of Illinois and to Mayor Thompson of Chicago urgig that all possible steps be taken to avert threatened race friction in Chicago.

The telegrams report bombing of Negro residences and a determination on the part of colored people to defend their homes and their families.

The text of the telegrams is as follows: . .

March 16, 1920.

Reports from variouss sources to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peopple inform us that residences of Negroes are being bombed in Chicago and that a feeling of dangerous bitterness is growing up in consequence among the colored people who

are determined to defend their homes and families.

Mindful of the costly disaster which overtook Chicago in July, 1919, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that every possible step be taken to maintain peace and order before violence again disgraces an American city.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, secretary.

BLACKSTONE HOTEL MAY BE RAZED ITS NEW OWNER, WEBB

WAUKEGAN ILL SUN
JUNE 20, 1920

Sam Durham, Negro Leasee of Hotel that was Recently Attacked, Asked to Vacate.

DURST SELLS PROPERTY

The Sherman House, known as the "Blackstone" hotel, scene of a recent attack upon its negro occupants by sailors and marines who became incensed over the stoning of a Great Lakes officer's automobile by a negro boy in that district, probably will be razed.

Theo. H. Durst has sold the building to Dave Webb and the new owner is notified Sam Durham, Negro lessee to vacate by August 1. Durham has conducted the place for three years as a hotel for colored people, and part of the main floor is used as a pool room and soft drink parlor.

Mr. Webb has not made up his mind as to what he will do with the building but the condition of it probably will make it necessary to raze it as it would not be worth while to remodel it.

The Sherman House is one of Waukegan's oldest buildings having been built approximately 70 years ago, and was one of if not the first hostelries in the city. During civil war period it was conducted by Mrs Daniel Marsh, who reared the great aunt of T. A. Simson, wife of the present county superintendent of schools.

According to old timers the Sherman House preceded the Volar House at the southwest corner of Sheridan road and Water street and the Waukegan House. Another pioneer hostelry was the Eagle House, located upon the present site of the Waukegan National bank. The Eagle house dated back to about the time of the Sherman House.

Up to about 770 years ago the location of the Sherman Hause was timber land. The present site of the Schwartz Furniture company, just north of it, was a slaughter house in the days when the Sherman House was built.

Another old hostelry was the Delanty hotel, now known as the Arlington hotel.

CHICAGO RACE RIOT PRISONER SPOKE ON ST. LOUIS STREETS

ST LOUIS MO STAR
JUNE 22, 1920

'Dr.' R. D. Jonas, Lecturer, Used Courthouse Steps as Principal Rostrum.

A picture of "Dr." Jonas, known as a street speaker to hundreds of St. Louisans, is published on Page 2.

"Dr." R. D. Jonas, preacher and lecturer on a variety of subjects, who is under arrest in Chicago in connection with the race riots Sunday night in which two men were killed, is the same "Dr." Jonas who, until about two years ago, frequently held forth here from the steps at the old courthouse.

He told a correspondent of The Star in Chicago today that ten years ago he was hired by an afternoon newspaper in St. Louis as soap box orator to create sentiment in favor of a St. Louis to the gulf deep waterway.

Jonas, in Chicago, pointed out Grover C. Redding, said to be a Georgia negro posing as an Abyssinian leader, as the man who burned an American flag following an Abyssinian parade. Redding also has been identified as the man who fired on the two men who were slain. Redding denies his name is Redding, and says he is "George Brown of St. Louis."

Jonas, who was taken into custody with his wife, also is held on charges that he is a radical and had something to do with the negro parade. He says this is not true. It is stated that he addressed a meeting Sunday afternoon in which he urged that negroes, Jews, Irish and laboring men support Mayor Thompson of Chicago for president.

The St. Louis police considered Jonas harmless and paid little attention to him. Detectives listed him on the police records as "the Rev. Rupert D. Jonas, itinerant preacher." He was a Welshman and professed to represent the Church of True Brotherhood. Little is known about the Church of True Brotherhood, except that its members may have believed in the equality of all men and races and been opposed to war.

Wore Full Gray Beard.

He is a heavy set man, about 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighing about 180 or 190 pounds. A gray, full beard covers the lower part of his face and hides the major part of his chest. No one in St. Louis remembers his wife.

At one time Jonas addressed a series of meetings in a hall at Twenty-second street and Washington avenue, but he was best known in the vicinity of Broadway and Market street.

He talked to the crowd on this corner April 6, 1917, the day the United States declared war on Germany, and was arrested on complaint of army recruiting officers.

The recruiting officers told the police that Jonas had said a man was foolish to enlist, and that everybody "ought to wait and see what the war was all about." He was said to have remarked that "it looks like a scheme of the money barons."

Fined $50 and Costs.

The police held him for the federal authorities, but the government took no action and he was taken into City Court No. 1 April 9 and fined $50 and costs for disturbing the peace. He left here shortly after and was next heard from in Chicago.

St. Louis negroes said today that Jonas had often made pretensions of friendship for their race, but that the better class of negroes regarded him as a white man who lived by his wits and who, perhaps, was trying to use the negroes.

Secretary of League.

Dispatches from New York have identified Jonas as "the reverend secretary of the League of Darker People." He was said to have some connection with the Black Star steamship line, but officials of the company denied this. He also was said to have been connected with a "Black Star" society which was interested in the "Back to Africa" movement.

Jonas has promised the police to turn over all the evidence in his possession relating to the alleged radical elements in Chicago with which he has been charged with associating.

SINISTER PLOT SEEN IN WAUKEGAN RIOTS

Disturbances Planned to Drive Negroes from Town, Is Rumor.

RED ACTIVITIES HINTED

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 3, 1920

A plot fomented by certain civilians of Waukegan who wished to rid the town of negroes and scheming "reds" who wished to incite rioting to further their own ends were two of the sinister aspects which presented themselves to-day in the investigation of the race rioting which broke out between sailors and negroes for the second time in a week there last night.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Bassett, commandant of Great Lakes naval training station, expressed belief that "there was some psychological reasons deeper than those made public which incited the rioting."

Commandant Probes Rioting.

"I have special officers at work to probe this matter to the bottom," said the commandant. "I am going to take no action whatever until I am sure which way the wind blows. I cannot say whether the sailors were entirely to blame. I am not going to restrict their liberty in any way or forbid them visiting Waukegan until I am sure of the causes of the trouble."

Rear-Admiral Bassett expressed his opinions on the rioting after he had closely questioned six marines who had been arrested during the street fighting with the Waukegan police. The marines had accompanied the 500 bluejackets who had swooped down on the Sherman house, a hostelry occupied by negroes.

Led by Civilians.

According to the commandant, the marines told him that they had been led by civilians and that they had gone into the affairs "for the fun of the thing." The civilians, after instigating the attack on the Sherman house, fled in great haste, the commandant was told. It is believed that the sailors and marines were pushed forward by these civilians to destroy the place. Those behind it would then escape all blame.

Another phase is that several "reds" known to the local authorities have been seen in the city lately. They disappeared after an investigation was ordered, it is said. The "wobbiies" have been charged repeatedly with trying to incite riots among the whites and negroes.

Sailors to Be Punished.

The commandant's inquiry, made in conjunction with that of Acting Chief of Police Thomas M. Tyrrell, has developed that the rioting actually started Monday night after a fight between negro and white boys. It had first been reported that the trouble had its incipiency in an attack made on automobiles by a negro boy and his sister.

Rear-Admiral Bassett said that while the possible causes were being investigated that he would spare no efforts in punishing the ringleaders of the affair among the sailors. For, according to the commandant, no matter who incited the trouble, the sailors who joined in should be severely punished.

As on Monday night, the objective of last night's attack was the Sherman house, a negro hotel. The negroes fled from the scene, some taking their bag and baggage, while the police of the city, strengthened by several overseas veterans, met the mob with riot guns.

During the melee which followed John Brown of the 15th regiment of marines at Great Lakes, was shot in the mouth; Elmer Heikfeld, a marine, was shot in the leg and back. He is in the Great Lakes hospital to-day. Neither of the men was seriously injured.

Police and bluejackets patrolled the streets again to-day and no sailors were allowed to enter the town except by special written permit.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 2, 1920

That Waukegan Race Riot.

In Waukegan Monday evening a 13 year old colored boy and his sister threw stones which broke the windshields of two passing automobiles. One of the cars was driven by a naval officer, whose wife was cut by broken glass. On reaching the center of the town the naval officer, possibly in anger, told of the incident to a number of sailors and marines on leave from the Great Lakes naval training station. The news was carried quickly to other sailors and marines on leave, as well as to Waukegan residents. Many persons congregated in the city square and there quickly and easily organized an attack upon a hotel occupied by colored people. The negro occupants, after ineffectual resistance, were driven out and some of them were chased through the streets during part of the night. No one appears to have been seriously injured during the small riot. In quelling it the police arrested six marines, intending to hold them pending an investigation or until turned over to the naval authorities at Great Lakes.

The negro guests in the hotel that was raided were, of course, in no way responsible for the stone throwing that started the trouble. The attack upon them was wholly unprovoked and unwarranted. It was simply a manifestation of that dangerous race prejudice which should be held rigidly under control, quelled in all our citizenship, but particularly among such public servants as soldiers, sailors and marines. They should be taught, and it is the duty of those officers who are responsible for their training to teach them, that they are protectors of all the people, not merely of some part of the population.

Drawing the color line by acts of violence in defiance of law and order is intolerable. Any official or citizen who encourages or passively tolerates this great and growing evil is playing with social dynamite.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JUNE 2, 1920

Waukegan Rioting Laid to Prank of Boy, 10

The prank of a 10-year-old negro boy precipitated rioting at Waukegan Monday night, it was disclosed yesterday. It was George Taylor, 209 Belvidere street, and his 12-year-old sister Jennie who hurled the stones that broke the windshield of the automobile in which Lieut. A. F. Blasier, of Great Lakes, and his wife were riding. Mrs. Blasier was cut by the broken glass. The riot followed this episode.

The boy will be tried before the Juvenile court on Saturday and a request will be made that he be committed to St. Charles.

The six marines arrested as rioters have been released.

"The reports of the trouble were exaggerated," said Commander M. M. Frucht, executive officer at Great Lakes.

Riots - 1920

Illinois

NEGRO IN CHICAGO RIOT CAUGHT HERE

CHAMPAIGN ILL GAZETTE
JUNE 24, 1920

Sylvester Edwards, Champaign negro, was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Edward Ulitsch in Champaign Thursday morning and is being held in connection with the Chicago riot of Sunday in which two were killed and a number injured. Edwards was among the injured. He carries a large bump on the back of his head, apparently caused by coming in contact with some instrument, more or less blunt, probably a partolman's "billy."

Whether or not Edwards was a member of the Society of Abyssinia could not be ascertained, but he is known to have admitted to other negroes that he took part in the parade which subsequently caused the riot and deaths following the burning of an American flag.

Edwards also confided to another negro that the bump he carried on the back of his head was received during the scenes that followed the parade. Edwards was locked up by the deputy sheriff after a conference with the state's attorney's office.

Edwards, with four others was sent to Pontiac reformatory 18 months ago on charges of burglarizing an Illinois Central freight car. He was released from Pontiac two months ago on parole. Beside the liklihood that he is wanted in Chicago, the possibility exists that he is wanted also for a violation of his parole.

The negro was removed from the city building to the county jail shortly before noon by Sheriff Davis.

Because of Edwards' popularity among the negro population of Champaign, at least some sections, the question of whether or not there was a branch of the Society of Abyssinia in this city arose. The police and sheriff's office expect to determine this.

SAILORS AND NEGROES IN CLASH A CHICAGO

Chicago, June 1.—Rioting between sailors and marines from the Great Lakes naval training station and negroes at Waukegan, a suburb, which for a time threatened to assume serious proportions, was brought under control early today after two hundred additional provost guards were hurried to Waukegan in motor trucks. A number of shots were fired, but it was not believed any one was hit.

The trouble began, according to police reports, when negro boys had been stoning automobiles hit the windshield of a training station officer's motor car, showering his wife with glass.

The service men charged a negro hotel, drove out the guests and damaged the building. Five sailors were arrested.

CHICAGO [illegible]
JULY 11, 1920

OF RACIAL EQUALITY.

Chicago, June 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article appearing in the June 22 issue of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Abyssinian movement and recent outbursts of radicalism on the south side is indeed interesting, but far from the real facts.

The writer is an American Negro, loyal to the core to America and to the American flag, but not always adherent to the white or majority interpretation and execution of Americanism. The writer is in no sense a radical, nor does he countenance for a minute any form of militant radicalism. He does feel, however, that particularly your interpretation of the influence of Dr. Du Bois' doctrines and philosophy is misleading and entirely wrong. The statement that "Dr. Du Bois is read by virtually every intellectual colored citizen in Chicago" and that his doctrines are at the bottom of the present unrest among American Negroes is entirely wrong. The real source, growth, and promulgation of radicalism among American Negroes are due solely to the unjust and beast-like oppression which they have endured at the hands of the majority group in America. The truth is that Dr. Du Bois is not widely read by Negroes. The essence of his philosophy is one of public equality, which gives to every American citizen the same rights and privileges. The American Negro is not seeking so-called social equality. He is proud of his race and only asks that his women be given the same protection from white men that white men see that their women get from colored men.

"Race leaders" who are bowing to the desires of white people by misinterpreting and misconstruing the doctrines and influence of Du Bois are doing more to develop radicalism among Negroes than any other thing except the unjust oppression of Negroes by the white people.

It might also be said that the blowing headlines of white newspapers with unfounded facts in regard to the Negro are doing a great deal to increase radicalism among Negroes.

B. K. ARMSTRONG.

NEW YORK CITY EVE WORLD
JULY 24, 1920

HELD FOR RACE RIOT DEATHS

"Dr." Jonas, Arrested Here, Also Accused of Forgery in Chicago.

"Dr." Ruppert T. Jonas, fifty-two, who says he is a Welshman and has been staying at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, was arrested yesterday in connection with the race riots in Chicago which resulted in the killing of several persons and the injury of many more. Two warrants, issued in Chicago, charge him with being an accessory to murder and with the forgery of two checks.

Jonas, who is white, is accused of being a Socialist agitator and of having made a practice of inciting negroes to rise against the whites. When arrested he was leaving the office of the Negro World, a newspaper for negroes published by Marcus Garvey at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. He told Detective Miller, who served the warrants, he knew nothing about the cause of the Chicago race riots nor of the two checks.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 21, 1920

Negro Ministers Attacked in Chicago Race Riot

Chicago, June 21.—Race troubles broke out here early today in two places.

Three negro ministers returning from Kankakee, Ill., were attacked by a mob of 150 whites at a railroad station here shortly after midnight. Police reserves descued them. They were taken to a hospital. Another mob attacked Herbert Mitchell, negro, at a downtown railroad station. Mitchell was removed to a hospital.

Several hundred extra police reserves were patroling the "Black Belt" today following the outbreaks.

ANOTHER INQUIRY

Service Men on Leave Attacked Negro Hotel in Waukegan

(Associated Press)

CHICAGO, ILL., June 3—Investigation to discover the identity of ring leaders among service men on leave, who were said to have attacked a hotel at Waukegan, occupied by negroes, was begun today at the Great Lakes naval training station. In addition it was announced by Rear Admiral F. B. Basett commandant, that the men at the station may be forbidden to visit Waukegan hereafter.

Two marines were wounded by bullets from riot guns when 150 men said to have been from Great Lakes, stormed the hotel. Two of the service men were seized by the police, but were released. Neither of the wounded men was reported in a serious condition.

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
MAY 29, 1920

Freed of Negro's Death That Started Race Riot

There was no cause for the South Side race rioting of last Summer. A jury in Judge Kavanagh's court reached this decision, indirectly, yesterday. It found George Stauber, 2904 Cottage Grove av., not guilty of killing Eugene Williams, a Negro boy, at the Twenty-ninth st. bathing beach. Negroes on the beach claimed Stauber had thrown a stone at the boy and killed him when the boy swam into waters occupied by white people. A fight started which rapidly became a riot.

U. S. Marines Attack Negro Paraders And Burn Flags---Two Whites Killed And One Negro Policeman Believed Fatally Wounded

The Baltimore Herald

Chicago, June 20.—Two dead, several persons shot and stabbed in riot which started in the heart of Chicago's South Side tonight, followed the burning of an American flag. An organization of Abyssinian Negro radicals, 500 strong, had a parade tonight to persuade their fellow countrymen here to return to Abyssinia.

Just as the parade started five sailors from the Great Lakes training station challenged the leaders of the parade. The marshal of the parade carried a mammoth red Abyssinian flag, also a small American flag. The sailors mistook the red flag for the emblem of radicals.

The known dead are R. L. Rose, a sailor, of the Great Lakes training station, member of Company G, of the Fifteenth Regiment, and Joseph White, 3614 Michigan avenue, clerk in a cigar store. Joseph P. Owen, a uniformed Negro policeman, is dying in a hospital.

6-2-23

According to reports, the sailors seized both flags and burned them. The Abyssinian leaders dashed helter-skelter around the corner of 35th street and Indiana avenue and returned with an automobile loaded with rifles.

The sailors rushed into the store for safety, locking the door behind them. The radicals surrounded the store and at a given signal fired several volleys into the store.

Rose opened the door and started to explain. A knife flashed. Rose was stabbed in the side. White attempted to defend the wounded sailor. He was clubbed with the butt of a rifle. Anotherf volley was fired at the two men and both fell dead.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 29, 1920

COLORED PEOPLE AND RACE RIOTS

Are the authorities playing with that fellow who tried to start a race riot on 35th street and Indiana avenue? According to The Daily News he asserts the bible proclaims a deportation of colored persons. But we colored people intend to remain here in the United States of America until hades freezes over. We colored people are depending on the authorities to punish all guilty conspirators so as to serve notice on the world that human life is not the cheapest commodity on the streets of Chicago. There are 100,000 colored persons in Chicago willing to tell the world that a race riot is nothing to be proud of.

Chicago. O. M. SHILMORE.

13 NEGROES RELEASED BY AUTHORITIES.

The Journal

No Law to Hold Men Buying Guns to Protect Selves at Chicago Heights.

Thirteen Chicago Heights Negroes who were arrested by the Gary police yesterday afternoon while the Negroes were buying guns and revolvers at two sporting goods concerns on Broadway near Seventh avenue, were released late yesterday evening following the arrival here of the chief of police of Chicago Heights who said there were no charges against them in the Illinois city.

Ten of the Negroes arrested shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon when word reached the police station that the Negroes had ridden into town in two automobiles. Three other Negroes also from Chicago Heights, arrived later in another car and were buying guns and revolvers at the Colonial sporting goods house when arrested.

The Negroes said they were buying the fire arms for the protection of their homes and families and that the Illinois law prevented them from buying arms in that state without license.

This phase of the situation was confirmed by the Chicago Heights chief of police, who admitted, however that there had been some talk or race rioting in East Chicago.

At no time did the Gary police

Incomplete

Impostors of Abyssinian Government Stage Gun Battle in Street

LEADER IS FROM GEORGIA

Two white men are dead and several seriously injured following a reign of terror which began at 35th street and Indiana avenue last Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. Hostilities started when Grover Redding, alleged chieftain of the "Star Order of Ethiopia and Ethiopian Missionary to Abyssinia," burned a United States flag in front of the Entertainers' hall. Redding, clad in regalia styled after Abyssinian customs, led a parade on horseback to this point, after being driven from Trinity M. E. church, 30th street and Prairie avenue, by Rev. Baber, who objected to the seditious language used by Redding and his followers, who had engaged the church for lecture purposes.

Redding Burns Flag

Redding engaged in short ceremony before he applied the torch to the flag. Policeman Joseph Owens of the Cottage Grove avenue station was attracted by the flames and rushed to the scene to prevent Redding from burning another flag. Owens, according to witnesses, attempted to arrest Redding, and when he placed his hand on the latter four shots rang out in rapid succession. Owens sank to his knees, but later regained his feet, staggered to the drug store and sent in a riot call.

Sailor Is Killed

R. L. Rose (white), a sailor from Co. G, 15th regiment, stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training station, ran to the rescue of the officer and made an attempt to secure the flag which Redding was about to burn. Mason Furno and his son, alleged to be Abyssinians and followers of Redding, made for a near-by auto in which several high powered army rifles had been concealed. Furno's son fired at Rose and the latter made a dash for the United cigar store, located at 270 East 35th street. Rose was shot dead in the store and Joseph Hoyt (white), a clerk, was also slain when he sought to rescue Rose. It has not been established whether Redding or the Furnos killed the two white men. The Furnos have not been captured.

Call for Help

Witnesses stated that after Redding burned the flag and Policeman Owens was shot, one of the Furnos shouted: "Join us, boys, we are 40,000,000 strong." Redding was arrested Monday in a house at 2027 West Austin avenue where he had barricaded himself. Several rifles and over 3,000 Abyssinian flags were taken from the residence by the police. The siege was led by Capt. Thomas Caughlin of the Cottage Grove avenue station. Those arrested in company with Redding were: Mrs. Catherine Jackson, George Brown, Edward Rush, Mrs. Frances Rush, John Smith, Hy Wilson and James Briggs. Redding, when taken, denied he was the man wanted, but later confessed his part in the shooting. He is reported to be from Georgia and seized the idea of posing as an Abyssinian when the special mission from that country visited President Wilson last year.

Call Redding Grafter

Redding and the Furnos were considered by people who knew them as a "bunch of nuts" and grafters who had little principle. Redding's idea was to sell Abyssinian flags at $1 each and also memberships in the "Star Order of Ethiopia," an organization of which he was president, treasurer and secretary. He is considered an agitator and has been denounced by real Abyssinians as a "faker." The Abyssinian authorities at Washington, D. C., with a great deal of emphasis, disclaimed any connection with this

Grover C. Redding.

Capt. Thomas Caughlin (left) and Detective Sergeant William Middleton displaying fantastic garb and weapons taken in raid on the "Abyssinians." (NEWS photos.)

COLORED LEADERS in the Middle West, appalled by the violence aroused by the race riot in Chicago in which two white men were killed by Abyssinian zealots, have moved to end white exploitation among the negroes. The riot started after a parade of the "Star Order of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Missionary to Abyssinia," when a bonfire was built and two American flags were burned. The leaders of the demonstration, with the exception of two, have been arrested, according to the Chicago police. Grover C. Redding, self-styled "Prince of Abyssinia," who led the parade on horseback, will be formally charged with murder today. The authorities are still seeking "Dr." R. D. Jonas, who claims to be a native Abyssinian, but who is declared to be a white agitator among the negroes. He is said to come from Washington, D. C. After the demonstration a raid was made on the headquarters of the "Abyssinians," and a number of firearms and fantastic garments were confiscated.

Riots - 1920

Illinois

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JUNE 22, 1920

OUR RACE PROBLEM.

A plot to set up an Ethiopian empire under Mumbo Jumbo the 1st could be conceived only by fanatics, and yet it would find adherents among the ignorant and might call for serious treatment. The grotesque parade of the "Abyssinian Princes" ended in murder, and ludicrous as this mummery seems, the tragedy with which it culminated points sharply a lesson for whites and blacks.

It is clear that radical propaganda has been at work among the Negroes in this country, as it is at work in India and Egypt, inflaming nationalist and racial passions and filling the minds of ignorant peoples with wild dreams of power. This "Abyssinian" tragic farce may be an isolated incident so far as any direct or deliberate connection is concerned with European systematic incitement of racial feeling of which Mr. Clayton has been writing. The burning of the flag and other signs point to the incident as belonging to American radicalism, bolshevism, or I. W. W.ism. But the Abyssinian ritual is probably an expression of race consciousness which may be the most serious factor of our Negro problem.

In its highest form this race consciousness expresses itself in claims for complete race equality and more or less open appeals for race mixture. An instance of this may be found in W. E. B. Du Bois' latest book of fiction, "Darkwater," notably in the last tale of the collection, "The Comet," which imagines a removal of all obstruction to the mating of a white woman and a Negro, from which a new race will spring.

We think nothing but evil can come from such preachment, whether it be in the sophisticated form in which Du Bois dresses it or in the ludicrous and pathetic robes of the Abyssinian cult. Intelligent colored men and women must see that a race conflict aroused by inordinate expectation among the Negroes stimulated by dreamers, crude like Ferno or cultivated like Du Bois, and by the white politicians who are after Negro votes at any cost, must end in disaster to the Negro on this continent. A mere comparison of numbers, waiving all question of means to destroy, discipline, organization, etc., must make the tragic outcome clear.

And a race conflict is certain if theorists and conscienceless politicians encourage Negroes to press claims of equality, not to say identity. The instinct against mixture is as deep as any we have and will be defended without ruth. It exaggerates political and economic differences and it will dominate always.

We recognize sympathetically the situation in which intelligent colored people are placed by the unwisdom of theorists and sentimentalists, white or black, and the manipulation of politicians, white and black. What support can be given sensible colored people from without ought to be assured, namely, by protection of life and liberty, the strict maintenance of order, the equal enforcement of the law, the punishment of white mischief makers. But we hope they will exert all their influence against such ill advised activities as the Niagara movement, backed by sentimental whites and impractical colored idealists, and also in politics against white politicians who are exploiting Negroes for their immediate political advantage regardless of the consequences already darkening over the horizon.

THE WEST FRANKFORT RIOT.

The outbreak in West Frankfort, Ill., resembles in one respect the far more bloody outbreak in East St. Louis, in the same state, a few years ago. In both cases a mob, excited by a particular crime, ran wild and wreaked its vengeance against everybody in a class, punishing the good and the bad without purpose or reason.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
AUGUST 7, 1920

In East St. Louis it was the Negroes who suffered. In West Frankfort the "foreigners" were all put under the ban. It will probably be found that the most of those who took up the war against the alien element in the population of the town were but a generation or so away from Europe themselves, but there is in southern Illinois an ancient American element which is as primitive as any that can be found in the southeastern mountain country.

Spinning wheels still turn in some of the households in the part of Illinois where the fatal riots broke out and it is possible that the rage against foreigners may have been to some degree a new manifestation of that ancient antipathy which characterized the attitude of many pioneering Americans toward newly arrived immigrants many years ago. The crime of being a foreigner is one which ignorant, isolated, provincial people overlook with difficulty.

In a number of other outbreaks like that in West Frankfort the United States has been involved with some foreign country later. It was so when similar riots occurred in Louisiana and again in Nebraska. It will be so again unless Illinois does swift and substantial justice in behalf of the people who were wronged by the West Frankfort mob.

REFUSES TO BAR SAILORS FROM WAUKEGAN

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
JUNE 3, 1920

Despite Second 'Race Riot' Great Lakes Men Will Get Passes to Suburban Town.

Attempts to bar all sailors and marines from Waukegan because of the shooting of two marines last night in the second race riot within a week were blocked today by M. M. Funk executive officer at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Negroes living at the Sherman House, stormed during each outbreak, today armed themselves to protect their property. Their wives and children were fleeing to temporary shelter in the homes of relatives in Chicago and Evanston.

Mayor J. F. Bidinger, Chief of Police Peter McDermott and Assistant Chief Tyrrell of Waukegan and Rear Admiral Bassett, commander at Great Lakes, held a conference and outlined plans to prevent recurrence of the "disgraceful scenes," as the rear admiral termed them. The details were not made public.

WILL NOT BAR MEN.

"Sailors and marines will continue to get passes to enter Waukegan until further notice," Officer Funk said.

"It would be unfair to bar all the men from Waukegan because of acts committed by a few disorderly ones who are going to be punished for what they have done.

"Our men as a whole get along all right in Waukegan. Those who can't get along there will be taken care of in the proper way. We see no cause for great alarm."

TWO MEN ARE SHOT.

Elmer Heikfeld, a marine, was shot in the back and leg in last night's disorder. He is in the Great Lakes Hospital. John Brown of the 15th Regiment of Marines was shot in the mouth. He is in the Fort Sheridan Hospital. A number of others were bruised. More than a thousand sailors and marines took part in the outbreak.

"They smashed our windows and threatened to kill me," said Charles Durham, 60, owner of the Sherman House. "They said they were from the South and were going to show us how Negroes are treated down there."

POLICE RESTORE ORDER IN CHICAGO BLACK BELT

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Chicago's "black belt" was in a state of siege early to-day with two police battalions on duty, following race disturbances last night which caused the death of one man and the serious injury of eight others.

The outbreak, starting when a negro, wielding a knife, nearly decapitated Thomas E. Barrett, white, reached a climax with five thousand angered whites milling about St. Gabriel's Catholic Church demanding surrender of three negroes hiding within. Cordons of patrolmen stayed the mob with revolvers, while Father Thomas W. Burke, quieted the race hatred and the three negroes were spirited away by detectives.

The disturbances continued in other parts of the "black belt" until early morning, but police said they had the situation in hand and feared no further trouble.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS QUIET IN SPITE OF RIOT RUMORS

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
AUGUST 7, 1920

Race Feeling Present, but Peace Is Kept.

Rumors that troops had been rushed to Chicago Heights to quell an impending race riot there were freely circulated yesterday. According to the reports, companies of militia from Wilmette, Evanston and Blue Island were on the verge of entrainment, and scores of deputy sheriffs had already arrived in the village.

The rumors were given substance because of known dissatisfaction among the foreign elements of the Heights because of the presence of numbers of Negro residents in the Italian and Hungarian districts.

Minor clashes—mostly street fights—have been occurring for the last two years. Recently a Negro motorcycle rider ran down a Hungarian boy in Chicago Heights. Since that time ugly rumor has been present.

Chicago Heights Quiet.

A TRIBUNE representative, assigned to the "riot," found Chicago Heights apparently peaceful and contented last night. He found the chief of police just leaving on his vacation, his first lieutenant and two other members of the force scheduled to leave tonight.

There were the rumors, of course, but they had no basis that one could find.

"Nothing to it!" said Chief of Police Thomas Stone. "Troops? Bunk. A wild dream, that's all. Deputy sheriffs? Why, yes, we have a few here—I think some of the employers who have been running Negroes in here to fill the places of foreign laborers are somewhat scared—they've just heard a few rumors that have been going around the town for about two years.

Stop Selling Arms.

"We're not frightened. We've stopped all hardware stores here from selling ammunition and guns, and we've been keeping tab on the Gary stores for over a year. Some of our colored people are frightened—some of them have tried to buy guns with the idea of protecting themselves. But the whole thing is just a mass of untrue, ugly rumor.

"We are trying to find those responsible for those rumors. When we do, they are going to have an unhappy time, believe me."

THE CHICAGO RIOT AND NEGRO LABOR

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1920

The recent riot in Chicago was highly suggestive of trouble on a larger scale later on around the stock

yards because of the growing strife between colored and white laborers.

The immediate cause of the trouble, shocking as it was, could not conceivably have led to any such outbreak had there not been a seething mass of race animosity to work upon. That a negro had murdered a white man would have been ground enough, unquestionably, for vigorous action by the police and for prompt retribution by the court, but beyond this there would have been no interference with the normal course of events.

It is well to have attention directed to the trouble here indicated, otherwise we shall have such an outbreak in several of our Northern manufacturing communities as has not been seen for many years past. The notion that white men will passively allow themselves to be superseded by negroes systematically imported by wealthy corporations from the South is not in accordance with experience.

BARE ABYSSINIAN SECRET

Two Held as Leaders of Fanatic Parade Said to Have Aided Police.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 23, 1920

Names of Several of Negro Cult Believed to Have Been Given.

The veil of mystery which hovers around the fanatical demonstration at East 35th street and Indiana avenue Sunday night, in which two men were killed and two more wounded, is believed to have been lifted to-day when two of the men under arrest made statements to the police.

The men—Grover Cleveland Redding, alleged leader of the "Abyssinian" cult, and Edward Rush, 2027 Austin avenue, at whose home Redding and seven others were captured—are believed to have told the police the identity of several others involved in the trouble. Following the statements detectives hurriedly left the Cottage Grove station.

Liberian, Not U. S. Flag, Burned.

The chief information that Redding gave out, according to the police, was the admission of his identity as Redding. Although others have told the police his name was Redding, he has not admitted it before. He said he was born in Abyssinia thirty-seven years ago and came here in 1907. Redding denied he had burned an American flag during the demonstration. He said the flag was a Liberian emblem.

All of Rush's statement was not made public. It s thought he disclosed some of the deeper and more sinister motives of the Abyssinian organization. According to the police, he said:

"I was a member of the cult and had talked over the parade with Redding four weeks ago. Last Sunday a man came to me and asked if I had a gun.

"Rush named this man. His name was not given out by the police.

Rush said he told the man, "No; I thought this was going to be a parade, not a war."

He said he did not parade for this reason.

Says He Saw Sailor Shot.

Later, he asserted, he saw Redding take the flag from under his coat and burn it. "I remonstrated with Redding, but to no avail," he said. "Redding drew a revolver an dbegan to fire at the flag which was blazing on the sidewalk. A man named Briggs also began to firee, as did the McGavick boys. Oscar McGavick, who is under arrest, had two guns. Briggs is the man who shot the sailor."

He esaid Oscar McGavrick came to his house later with several women. Lateer Redding arrived in a stupor and had to be carried in.

TWO MEN KILLED, SEVERAL WOUNDED IN RIOT OVER FLAG

Negroes in "Black Belt" of Chicago Set Fire to American Flag and Outbreak Follows.

6-21-20

FLAG WAS SET ON FIRE BY "THE ABYSSINIANS"

"Abyssinians" Are Negroes Who Are Supporting "Back to Africa" Movement—The Men Killed Were White.

Chicago, June 20.—Two white men were killed and several negroes, including a negro policeman, were wounded tonight in a riot in the heart of the southside "black belt," following the reported burning of an American flag by a band of negroes who were said to have paraded in the interests of a "back-to-Africa" movement.

The dead are:

R. L. Rose, white, a sailor.

Joseph Hoyt, white, a cigar dealer.

Rose was shot through the heart, dying instartly.

Hoyt's head was split across the brow, leading the police at first to believe he had been killed by a blow from an ax. Later investigation, however, brought the conclusion that his skull had been split by a dum-dum bullet.

No General Riot Occurred.

The trouble occurred at Thirty-Fifth street and Indiana avenue, near the scene of last year's race riot, in which more than thirty whites and blacks were killed and hundreds injured.

Several hundred policemen were rushed to the district and succeeded in restoring order before the disturbance spread. More than a thousand negroes gathered, but no general rict occurred.

Several negroes who witnessed the flag burning ran to a pool room at Thirty-Sixth street and Indiana avenue and asked aid of persons in the place in preventing the act.

Rose, who was in the pool room, and a number of negroes, proceeded toward the gathering of blacks. They were joined by Policeman Owens, who attempted to arrest one of the group.

Owens started to search the man for a weapon, when other negroes in the crowd were reported to have drawn pistols.

It was not known who fired the first shot. Owens was wounded in the back, and Rose, who had just left Hoyt's cigar shop after enlisting the latter's aid, was shot through the heart.

Fired American Flag.

According to the statements of spectators, the parading negroes disbanded and gathered in a circle around an American flag, which they set on fire. After it had burned a little they stamped on it and then several drew revolvers and began firing at it.

The sounds of the shots attracted many negroes who were not in the parade and they rushed into the nearby pool rooms and cigar s\ es for assistance, according to statements made to the police.

Police declared tonight that they probably never would know the exact number wounded. Several were carried off by friends, it was said, for the parading negroes disappeared rapidly after the first few shots. Estimates ranged from one to a dozen.

A dozen men, mostly negroes, were arrested and questioned at the Cottage Grove police station.

Recruits Sought for Liberia.

According to the police, the negro organization, known as "The Abyssinians," had been holdings meetings in the Chicago negro quarter for some time, to persuade members of their race to go to Liberia. Two American flags were carried by the paraders as they moved through the black belt.

Rose was 28 years old, and a member of the Fifteenth regiment, stationed at Great Lakes. He won the distinguished service medal overseas.

The police learned that the Abyssinians were to sail on one of the Black Star Steamship company vessels.

"We will leave nothing undone to find the men who began the shooting affray," Chief of Police Garrity said.

"I do not expect there will be any further trouble in this district."

ANTI-NEGRO MOB RIOTS IN CHICAGO FOLLOWING MURDER

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
SEPTEMBER 27, 1919
(Special to THE NEWS)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20.—The murder of Thomas E. Barrett, a street car motorman, off duty and out of uniform, by one of three negroes at Forty-seventh and Halsted streets, in the heart of the stock yards district, caused such riotous anti-negro demonstrations tonight that Chief of Police Garrity mobilized the entire police force as a precautionary measure after four or five hundred policemen had been sent into the trouble zone.

The negroes were coming from work. They approached a newsstand, and as one of them was buying a paper Barrett, said to have been intoxicated, made an abusive remark which one of the negroes resented.

Barrett knocked him down and struck the second black man. The third negro then drew a razor and slashed Barrett's throat so deeply that Barrett's head was almost severed from his body.

The negroes ran. Crowds of white men followed them. The colored trio took refuge in St. Gabriel's Church, at Forty-fifth and Wallace streets. The church was surrounded by angry men carrying bricks and cudgels and other weapons.

Police hurried to the church and held back the mob with their revolvers until a squad armed with riot guns arrived. Even these dangerous looking weapons did not make the mob melt. For more than an hour the siege went on.

Crowds stirred by race hatred chased and beat negroes wherever they were found in other parts of the stockyards territory, but the swarms of policement thrown into the district prevented fatal clashes.

CHURCHMEN ASK CURB ON RIOTS

CHICAGO ILL AMERICA
APRIL 13, 1920

Urging immediate action to prevent race rioting during the coming Summer, the social service committee of the Chicago presbytery in its report to the presbytery meeting at the First Church today declared that "If machine guns are necessary as a last resort in law's enforcement they should be used" to suppress rioting.

"The committee on social service wishes to call the attention of the presbytery of Chicago and the general public to a racial situation which is critical and to the great need for alleviative measures which shall prevent a recurrence of the deplorable riots of last Summer," says the report.

"The committee believes there is a greater racial hatred than ever and that the coming of warmer weather with this commingling of the races in the parks and at bathing beaches is bound to precipitate bloody clashes unless the situation is soon taken in hand by the law-abiding leaders of both races."

"We commend the stand of the law enforcement authorities of Lexington, Ky., and believe a similar attitude should be taken here. Rioting should be prevented by the police if possible; if not, the troops should be promptly called. If machine guns are necessary as a last resort in law enforcement they should be used."

RACE RIOT STIRS CHICAGO.

Negroes Start Trouble on Street Car.

Motorman Stabbed.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Race rioting broke out here to-night when negroes boarded a street car in the Stock Yards district and stabbed Thomas Barnett, motorman. Fighting then spread to the entire Stock Yards district, with negroes and whites battling in the streets. Hurry cal's for police reserves and detective rifle squads were turned in and every available policeman in the city was sent to quell the rioting.

Three negroes attempted to kill the crew on a street car at Forty-seventh and Union streets. Police Headquarters was swamped with appeals for help from policemen on isolated beats.

BOYS ATTACK MEN IN SOUTH SIDE PARK

6-21-20

While standing at the fountain near the boathouse in Washington park on Sunday night about 8 o'clock, William Shaw, 3249 State street, and Duncan Wright, 3524 Dearborn street, were brutally attacked by a crowd of white boys numbering over 75. Shaw said the boys, who apparently were from 16 to 20 years of age, began their assault by knocking his hat off, and when he and Wright protested the crowd pounced upon them. A policeman who, it is said, was near the spot whe nthe melee started, moved to another section of the park and could not be found. The men were slightly bruised as a result of the attack.

Riots - 1920

Coroner's Inquiry Exposes Vicious Scheme to Throw City in Terror

REDDING MAKES CONFESSION

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

With six representative men, Rev. Moses Jackson, 3534 Wabash avenue; W. F. Garnett, 1615 Benson avenue, Evanston; H. A. Watkins, 3510 Indiana avenue; Christ Fiehler, Rev. Keene Ryan and Rev. F. C. Ellis (the last three named white), impaneled as a jury, Coroner Peter Hoffman began the inquests into the deaths of Robert L. Rose, sailor, and Joel Hoyt, clerk (both white), which occurred Sunday, June 20, at 35th street and Indiana avenue, during what has since become notoriously know as the Abyssinian riot.

Captain Coughlin Testifies

Captain Thomas Coughlin of the Cottage Grove avenue station, who has worked incessantly on the case, testified that according to information which he had received, Grover C. Redding, 449 E. 45th street, known as the "Prince," and several followers met the Saturday preceding the trouble in a blacksmith shop in the rear of 2027 Austin Avenue, and there formed a plot whereby they were to start the trouble Sunday. If any one interfered with their plans they were to shoot persons doing so. If their plans materialized and general rioting prevailed they would flee the city. He stated that Redding and the McGavock brothers had their grips packed ready for departure before the fatal happenings of Sunday. It developed that there were no such names as "Furno," that being an alias used by the McGavock brothers.

R. D. Jones Disappears

Just what was expected to be gained by these horrible affairs was not full established, but it was alleged that propaganda had been spread, asserting that with the payment of $1 transportation to Abyssinia would be furnished, where a brilliant and beautiful future awaited each and every one. To sum it up in a nut shell, it seems as if the leaders of the movement considered the lives of others as nothing to stand in the way of their personal gain. Mr. Garnett of the coroner's jury had demanded the presence of R. D. Jonas (white), but Captain Coughlin reported that the wife of Jonas had said that he had gone to New York, although he had been ordered to appear at the inquest. His name has been unpleasantly connected with the proceedings.

Identify Redding as Slayer

D. J. Spilliard and R. E. Parker testified to the shooting of Officer Joseph Owens, but Julius Wright 3453 Indiana avenue, timekeeper for the Calumet Coal company, gave the police valuable information, positively identifying Redding as the man who killed Rose. W. H. Porter, 3346 South Park avenue, and James W. Osborne, 569 Bryant avenue, identified Redding and Edward Rush, 3027 Austin avenue, as the men who burned the American flag. Don Val Carme, 3512 Calumet avenue, testified that he saw Redding and Rush set fire to the American flag; walk up and down with it burning between them; that Redding took his gun and shot into the flag. When attempting to set fire to a second flag, Rose ran to the assistance of Officer Owens and was shot down by Redding. Rifles were then distributed from an automobile, which had been standing by the curb, by a dark heavy set woman, whose identity was not revealed.

Names Marcus Garvey

Mrs. Katherine Jackson, 4318 Evans avenue, to whose mother's home, 3144 Indiana avenue, Redding and McGavock fled after the shooting, testified that she had become a member of the movement a month ago, believing it to be identified with the Black Star line and Universal Negro Improvement Association, in which she held a policy of insurance, exhibiting a receipt. She said that McGavock had induced her to become a member of the choir, as he intended training 50 voices for two choirs of 25 voices each, one to remain here, the other to travel in the interest of the Black Star line. That she understood Marcus Garvey to be at the head of it all and thought the parade was for the purpose of advertising the Black Star line, as she had heard the speakers at the meeting held at the church preceding the trouble advise the hearers to buy stocks and bonds in the company.

Buys Railroad Ticket

The information had been gleaned that it was she who had aided McGavock to escape. She declared that McGavock had asked her to assist him with Redding who was sick. She had called Dan Flannigan, a taxi driver, who had driven them to the home of Rush in Austin avenue. Leaving Redding there, she was returning home, when, through a subterfuge, McGavock, handing her a fifty dollar bill, induced her to buy a ticket to New York for him. She declared she knew nothing about any troube at that time. It was through the loyalty of Flannigan that Redding, Rush, James Briggs, Henry Lee, Allen Willis and Dennis Brown, who are all held, were captured at the Austin avenue address.

Defends Garvey

Charles F. Dickerson, 3600 Wabash avenue, employed by the United States government for 17 years, testified that there was no relationship between the Abyssinian movement and Black Star line; that disgruntled members of the U. N. I. A., naming W. A. Wallace, 3600 State street, and Frank O'Rane as having affiliated themselves with the Abyssinian movement. He said that Wallace had made arrangements for their meetings. He exhibited samples of pamphlets, which Jonas has been selling to "establish in Abyssinia a haven for helpless, disgruntled and unfortunate blacks in America." He further declared that he had positive information that Jonas and Redding had been friends for five years, having been associated in Youngstown, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa., and New York. The rupture between them came recently at a meeting when "they threw Jonas overboard," some believing that a white face meant a traitor in the camp. Mr. Dickerson cried profusely while testifying, but declared he had never heard Redding or Jonas denounce the American flag.

Adjourns for Week

As different names were mentioned during the taking of testimony, Coroner Hoffman asked for a continuance and demanded that all whose names had been mentioned should be brought in, declaring: "Mr. Jonas must be brought in, and whoever (black or white) is guilty, must also be brought in, for we must protect the better element of both races, and I shall give this case a thorough investigation. Chicago is a beautiful city; there is room here for us all. I am not in favor of "isms" and race prejudice must be abolished. All true Americans, both colored and white, are interested, as has been fully shown by the loyalty of colored witnesses in this case."

Great credit is due Captain Coughlin, Sergeants Jesse Harper, John McCarthy, Keating and Lavin of the Third precinct and our aces of the department, Sergeants Middleton, Stark, Scott and Smith of the detective bureau, for their handling of the situation and quick capture of the culprits. F. L. Barnett has been retained as counsel for the defendants. Inquest adjourned until Tuesday morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock at Cottage Grove Avenue station.

THAT FLAG-BURNING AT CHICAGO.

As the Colored American race has not made up its mind to be disloyal, its resentment of maltreatment not having gone that far, the race cannot endorse the burning of the U. S. flag, which it has been heralded over the world, was done by leaders of the "Back to Abyssinia" movement, on Sunday, June 20. Nor can there in fairness be the same degree of condemnation as if there was no provocation.

We mean provocation not alone in the reported burning first of the Abyssinian flag by a white American marine, which report must now be said to be a theory rather than a fact, whether true or not true remaining to be discovered, but more especially the insults, indignities, injuries and mob-killings visited upon us for our race and color all over the United States. These are exasperations. The governments which the flag represents, local and national, sanction and enforce some of these race discriminations, indignities and permit others, refusing all requests to exercise their powers to stop or interfere with the worst of them. Hence actually the flag comes to be the emblem of non-protection rather than of protection. If the "Abyssinian" flag-burner did say as reported—"I am burning this flag as this country burns alive my people he was at least stating a notorious and disgraceful FACT, and in doing wrong was doing so to publicly emphasize a terrible wrong practised by the country and done to his own race.

So absolute Justice which is based on truth, must admit that the doing of such a thing occasionally is not unnatural. If persons with color are fully human it must be admitted that, judging by what is done to the flag by those better treated, the wonder is that the widespread and ever continuing proscription of Colored Americans, deprived of every civil right even in much of the North and lynched BY THREES in the country's northernmost city, with no action by the Government, has not caused such retaliatory resentment before.

We must all be fair and logical. This is not a one-sided case. The misdeed had a provocation and an intended moral. The cause of it was horrible injustice, never-ending, to a loyal race of citizens. Well might a fanatical mind feed upon the thought that the extreme loyalty of his race to the flag had been a cause of the continued persecution and non-protection. White America may well ponder these things. They should temper the severity of the penalty the law must inflict if anyone is found guilty of the act.

As editors Bibb and Linton of the "Chicago Whip" well say in the best editorial on the deed:—"Our dispassionate thinkers want no flag burning, neither do they want any human burning. The Government wants good citizens and loyalty. The Government wants no race of flag desecrators, neither should it want its citizens hanged and burned not only when they are clothed in the plain garb of everyday citizens, but much the less when they wear the sacred uniform and insignia of the Nation."

In other words let a balance be preserved and the TRUTH be told. In the Chicago newspaper aftermath, B. K. Armstrong did well. First he riddled the Tribune's claim that the race's unrest was due to a desire for social equality, which, undefined, is taken to mean social intimacy, the estimable F. L. Barnett in his comment falling into th eTribune's insidious propaganda trap. Then, disposing of the foolish claim that the new radicalism and the unrest of the masses was due to writings by DuBois, Armstrong said:—"No it is not writings such as his that have aroused the spirit of radicalism in the Colored race but the constant oppression of our people." Then he brings out this newly-expressed balance on this general subject of unrest:—"There is one thing that can do more to quiet the spirit of unrest among the Negroes than any other. That is nothing less than equal protection for the women of both races—protection for white women against certain black men, and for black women against certain whites."

SEIZE JONAS, AGITATOR, FOR RIOT DEATHS

SPECIAL TO U.S. JOURNAL

JUNE 21, 1920

Police Nab Ten Men for Leading in "Abyssinian Uprising"; Trouble Spreads

"Dr." R. D. Jonas, self-styled "official escort to the Abyssinian delegation to the United States," and said to be the chief agitator in the movement that culminated Sunday night in the riot at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, costing the lives of Joseph Hart, cigar clerk, and R. L. Rose, Great Lakes seaman, was found today at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard by Detective Sergeants Scott and Middleton of the Cottage Grove avenue police.

Jonas was rushed to the Cottage Grove avenue station, where his capture was said to be next in importance to that of Grover C. Redding, reputed leader of the "uprising." Questioned by Lieut. Paul Duffy, Jonas said that he was 47 year sold, a Welshman by birth, but that he had lived in the United States since he was 6 years old.

He said that he was the head of the "Modern Educational and Religious Bureau of Washington, D. C." and that, while in Chicago he had been living at 3553 Grand boulevard.

During the republican national convention Jonas appeared before the platform committee with a plea for a plank calling for racial equality and Irish independence. He claims to be a lecturer and essayist.

Informs on Redding

At the Stanton avenue detention home, where both men were later taken, Jonas identified Redding as the man who led the parade and who burned the flag.

Redding, smartly dressed in a frock coat, denied that he had participated in the trouble and protested that his name was George Brown and that he had just come to Chicago from St. Louis. In spite of the fact that his apparel contradicted his assertions, he maintained that he was a laborer for the street railways.

Jonas admitted to detectives that questioned him that he was at one time a leader of the Abyssinian movement, but denied any connection with the parade Sunday.

Says Parade Unauthorized

"The parade so far as I am concerned was totally unauthorized," said Jonas. "I had official connection with the organization some time ago, but have done no work fr them since leaving New York. I met Redding there and in Washington also. I saw him last night on horseback at the head of the parade, and it was he who

burned the flag."

Jonas also said that he believed that Redding fired the shot at Owen, but would not say so positively.

Officials from the department of justice questioned the men. Asked if violation of federal statutes had been discovered, the operatives refused to make public the result of their inquiries.

Redding and eight others, also believed to be among the leaders of the rioters, were captured by a detachment from the Cottage Grove avenue station, headed by Capt. Coughlin, which raided the "Abyssinian" headquarters at 2027 Austin avenue.

Twenty others, picked up in the general dragnet thrown out over the district by the police immediately after the rioting, were released. Those now being held are:

List of Suspects

Grover C. Redding, supposed ringleader of the "Abyssinian revolutionists."
James Briggs.
Harry Wilson.
Mason Richardson.
Edward Rush.
George Brown.
Exell Richardson.
John Smith.
William Hill.

Two Women in Net?

Two women, Mrs. Katherine Jackson and Mrs. Frances Rush, are said to be also in custody.

Mrs. Jackson, according to the police, was active in spreading Abyssinian propaganda, while Mrs. Rush is said to have engaged in the work of organizing "chapters" of the order.

Chief of Police Garrity took personal charge of the situation, going to the Cottage Grove avenue station to direct the questioning of the men held there.

"We are holding these people as witnesses," Garrity said. "No charges will be filed until after the inquest as we wish to see what develops in the testimony there. All are being held incommunicado."

Admits Taking Part in Parade

Edward Rush, 2027 Austin avenue, in his cell at the Cottage Grove avenue station, admitted when questioned by a Journal reporter that he participate din the parade and that he was also a member of the Ethiopian order.

He made a request that colored republican political leaders of the Fourteenth ward be summoned to his aid to get him out on bail.

"I joined the Order of Ethiopia because I am an Ethiopian," he said. "Many of us never saw the flag of Ethiopia."

Jonas denied responsibility for the "uprising," and declared that he had been elected from the Abyssinian meeting a week before.

"Where were you born?" he was asked.

Born in Kentucky

"I was born in Kentucky. I am a citizen of the United States.

Rush said that he is 59 years old, has lived in Chicago for several years, being employed on the city dump.

He named his political friends as Charlie Johnson, Paddy Paden, Bill Johnson and Alec Tart.

Rush denied having witnessed the shooting, having been, he said, at the rear of the parade.

Heavy reinforcements of police have been thrown into the negro districts to prevent recurrence of trouble.

All leaves of absence from Great Lakes naval training station have been canceled, and a provost guard is still placing sailors from the station on board outbound trains with orders to report back for duty.

Agents of the department of justice and naval intelligence operatives are guarding all outlets of the city against the escape of Joseph Furno and his son, the "prince," against whom, upon capture, specific charges of murder, it is said, will be lodged.

Federal Prosecution Looms

According to Capt. Edward J. Brennan, who leads the men from the department of Justice, the participants in the "Abyssinian uprising" may find themselves subject to federal prosecution.

The burning of the American flag would, it is said, come within the espionage act. Threats to overthrow the government, coming, as it is said, from aliens, would fall within the alien anarchist law, and conviction would mean deportation.

Accounts as to how the trouble started are varied. All, however, coincide in that the shooting was the direct result of the burning of two American flags by negro paraders.

The outbreak came with startling suddenness when a parade of negroes, fantastically garbed and bearing before them the colors of Menelik of Abyssinia, paused before the Entertainer cafe on Thirty-fifth street and produced two American flags, to which they proceeded to set fire. Patrolman Joseph P. Owen, colored of the Cottage Grove avenue police, sprang forward. There were shots. Owen fell, a bullet through his lung, another in his kidneys. He is in a serious condition at Michael Reese hospital.

Jackie Springs from Car

Robert Lawson Rose, quartermaster, third class, of the Fifteenth regiment at Great Lakes naval training station, sprang from the automobile in which he was touring the south side in company with his buddies, Norman A. Bennett and Jasper L. Clute. Rose ran forward. There was another volley. Rose staggered and ran toward a near-by cigar store, pursued by the Abyssinians. From somewhere short, wicked-looking rifles had appeared as if by magic.

Inside the cigar store was Joseph Hait, 59 years old, 3614 Michigan avenue. Rose ran in, closely pursued by the negroes. The glass cased room was filled with the roar of rifles. When the Abyssinians withdrew, both Hait and Rose lay dead upon the floor.

At the head of the Abyssian parade, according to witnesses, were Grover Redding, Joseph Furno, and his son, all fantastically arrayed and mounted on gayly caparisoned horses.

The trouble started about 7 o'clock, when the parade stopped in front of the Entertainers' cafe, 211 East Thirty-fifth street, and two American flags were burned after being soaked in oil.

It is said that the elder Furno produced these flags from concealment about his body, for none other than the red, green and yellow Abyssinian flag was visible in the parade. A bonfire was built and one of the flags quickly destroyed.

Sailor and Officer Rush Crowd

Then it was that the sailor and Policeman Owens rushed into the crowd. Indignant at the outrage, Owens raised his club but was instantly shot by one of the mounted men, said to have been a native of Abyssinia.

Regarding this detail of the story D. J. Spillard, 3343 Indiana avenue, employed in the Entertainers' cafe, is slightly different.

"I was standing at the door of the cafe with Policeman Owens when the parade came up," said Spillard, when Furno, mounted on a coal black horse, got off and after taking the flag from his pocket, set fire to it.

"The policeman remonstrated with Furno when the negro's son ran to the scene and fired a pistol at Owens. A chase then began, the elder Furno leading, Policeman Owens following and the younger Furno bringing up the rear and firing the while at the officer.

"Pretty soon the two Furnos came back, but I saw no more of Owens. The father went back to an auto, where there sat a woman with an Abyssinian flag. The old man grabbed the United States flag and started to burn it.

"As he did so two white policemen started up with Rose and some other sailors. Then one of the negroes who looked like young Furno, pulled a pistol, pressed it to Rose's side and pulled the trigger.

Runs Into Cigar Store

"Rose then ran into the United Cigar store and was followed by several of the negro paraders, who had seized rifles from the car where the woman was seated. A rifle volley was heard inside the store and it was discovered that the sailor had been killed."

Bennett, another sailor who had been with Rose, started for the cigar store at this juncture. A negro seized him and warned him not to go in or he'd meet trouble.

"My buddy is in there," said Bennett, "and if there's trouble that's where I belong."

He wrenched himself away and ran on. But he arrived too late to be of help. His buddy was dead.

"Snake" Cooper, another employe of the cafe, asked one of the parading Abyssinians what it was all about.

"We're going to destroy this government just like Furno destroyed that flag," was the reply.

Explains Ethiopian Flag

Thousands of pieces of literature were found in a garage in the rear of 3626 Prairie avenue. In one bit of propaganda Redding explains the meaning of the Ethiopian flag as follows:

"The red means the blood of Christ, the green, the grass on which he knelt for you and me, the yellow for the clay. The Ethiopian flag is better known as the Calvert flag."

Among the literature, pictures and membership blanks advertising the Ethiopian society which were confiscated in the raid in Austin avenue, was one picture of the Abyssinian delegation, under which were the words: "These men were entertained in Detroit July 19, 1919, by Elder Grover C. Redding of the Ethiopian church and the maker of the first Ethiopian flag in America."

Another leaflet boasted that a standing army of 4,000,000 was in readiness in Ethiopia.

Not Representative Negroes

The Abyssinian cult is composed of negroes who are not representative of the colored race, according to a statement by Sheridan A. Bruseaux, colored, head of the Keystone National Detective agency. Bruseaux, who for some time has been investigating the activities of the organization, declared that he would aid the police in every way possible to bring to justice the perpetrators of Sunday night's outrage.

"I began my investigation last October when Harcus Darcey, a colored man, came and sold stock in the socalled Black Star line, a steamship line plying between American and Africa. I found that the company, incorporated in Delaware, was not registered with the secretary of state at Springfield and caused his arrest.

Fined for Stock Sales

"Darvey was fined $100 by Municipal Judge Hayes and was ordered to return the money which he had received from purchasers of the stock.

"The members of this society, which was organized about the time of Darvey's arrival, are an inferior class of colored people and are not recognized by the better members of the race. In fact, my operatives report that they are not American negroes, but are from Abyssinia and other countries. Darvey is a West Indian and a British subject."

I. W. W. Leanings

It is said that the Abyssinian movement is one constituting a branch of a nation-wide negro organization with I. W. W. leanings, shrewdly promoted by men of "get-rich-quick propensities. Behind this organization, it is sad, was "Dr." Jonas.

Orginally started with the sole purpose of swindling ignorant negroes, the movement gradually expanded. Where appeal to colonizing instinct failed, the organizers turned to rave hatred as a stimulus. When race hatred could not be aroused, they turned to religion. And then, with the growth of radicalism throughout the world, they gradually turned to more and more radical measures, finally evolving into a dangerously active fanatacism.

Membership Applications

Aother bit of propaganda confiscated by the police was an application for admission to the order, supposedly signed by W. A. Halbert, owner of the Pullman Porters' Review; F. J. Williams, managing editor of the magazine; Mrs. Jessie Halbert, wife of Mr. Halbert, and Frederick Halbert, his brother, a porter, who lives in Minneapolis.

Reached at their offices at 4300 South State street, both Halbert and Williams denied that they were in any way connected with the Abyssinians, or had ever signed the applications for membership.

"That is not my signature affixed to the application," said Halbert. "It's a rank forgery. I have never even heard of the so-called Abyssinian organization, nor been approached by any of its followers. The whole thing is, in my estimation, a fake and a snare to play upon the credulities of the more ignorant colored man."

Williams also denied having signed the applications, and denounced Redding.

All of the membership applications were captioned "Star Order of Ethiopia" and, in some instances, were signed by "Col." Furno, "Minister to Abyssinia." "Elder Grover Redding" was another signer.

Form of Application

The form of the application follows:

"Princes shall come out of Egypt. Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands toward God."—Psalm 68:31.

"This is to certify that my name was given to Elder Grover Redding, missionary to Abyssinia, to show to my brothers in my motherland that I am with them heart and soul."

There followed a number of biblical quotations.

Papers were found showing that Redding maintained offices at 32 West 133d street, New York city, and 1812 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C. Three hundred small "Ethiopian" flags, in unbroken bales, were seized.

The outbreak of the evening was followed during the night by attacks on negroes in various parts of the city.

Three colored ministers returning home from a meeting of colored ministers of different denominations at Kankakee, after midnight, were badly beaten by a mob of white men at Sixty-third and Halsted streets. Those attacked are:

Rev. Roscoe Horace, 35 years old, 1821 Madison street, Gary, Ind., cut about the head and face.

Rev. H. C. Coggings, 44 years old, 1939 Park avenue, of the Original Providence Baptist church, bruised about the head and body.

Rev. William H. Parker, 50 years old, 6044 South Ada street, stabbed in the right shoulder and bruised about the head and body.

Horace and Cogains were taken to the Auburn Park hospital and Parker to the Englewood hospital.

The three left an interurban car at Halsted street to change to the city cars. A crowd of whites who had heard of the trouble at Thirty-fifth street gathered about them and jeered them. Suddenly someone shouted, "Lynch 'em."

The crowd rushed them, beating them severely.

Send In Riot Call

In the meantime a riot call was made to the Englewood police. When the latter arrived the ministers had taken refuge on a street car, at the doors of which a clamoring mob of whites sought entrance. With the arrival of the police the assailants fled.

Whites Attack Negroes in Various Parts of the City

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JULY 16 1920

'ABYSSINIAN' GUNS SEND TWO COPS TO TRIAL BOARD

Two patrolmen, James Cooley and John J. Vaughan of the Cottage Grove avenue station, must face the trial board as a result of their conduct during the "Abyssinian" parade, which ended in a shooting affray and two deaths June 20.

Vaughan, according to charges filed against him by Chief of Police Garrity yesterday, asked one of the paraders what his business was, and was promptly covered with a gun and told to mind his own business. Vaughan backed away from the man with the gun and failed to make an arrest, the charges say.

Cooley, aware of the incipient riot, ran into a drug store at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue to summon help by telephone instead of attempting to disperse the gathering crowd, the charges against him allege.

In another set of charges Patrolman William Martin, Desplaines street station, is accused of telling a citizen who reported the loss of an automobile to him, to take the report to the station. Martin was "busy" playing cards in a saloon and didn't want to be bothered, the charges say.

Riots - 1920

Illinois

TROUBLE IN CHICAGO.

On Sunday night June 20 there was disturbance in Chicago which some of the press reports have called a "race riot." The readers of the Index have a right to know the facts as far as they may be obtainable. The editor arrived in Chicago early Monday morning just in time to get a few facts before they got twisted.

The trouble was started at 35th Street and Indiana Avenue. An organization known as the "Star Order of Ethiopia and Ethiopian Missionary to Abyssinia" was having some sort of demonstration. The same was led by Grover Redding, alleged chief of the order. The order had attempted a meeting in the afternoon in a colored church, but was turned out by the pastor because of their speeches of seditious character. Afterwards, it is said, they formed a parade in which there was quite a display of Abyssinian flags. To put a climax on the occasion they proceeded to burn a United States flag after a short ceremony. A colored policeman went to the scene and attempted to arrest Redding. The colored policeman was shot four times in his effort to defend the flag, but staggered into a store and sent in a call. A white sailor ran to the rescue of the colored policeman. The white sailor, it is alleged, was shot and killed by the follower of Redding. Another white man, a clerk in the cigar store, was slain when he went to the rescue of the sailor. The disorder was soon under control. News soon spread over the city that it was a race riot. That excited people and enraged those who were ready for that kind of thing. Revs. H. C. Coggins, presiding elder of the Chicago district; W. H. Parker, pastor at Chicago Heights and Horace, a local preacher from Gary, Indiana, were coming in from Chicago Heights where they had held a rally during the day; they got off the car far away from the scene of the trouble, and knew nothing about it. They were attacked by a howling mob of white ruffians and beaten, stabbed and bruised. They were carried to hospital for treatment. Revs. Parker and Horace were sent home the next day, and they are able to be about. Rev. Coggins was sent home later in the week, and is still in bad, but improving condition.

Now, was it a race riot? A few fanatics, colored, were dishonoring the nation's flag. A Negro officer attempted to arrest the leader of the crowd; he was shot four times. All Negroes up to this point. A white man entered the fray in defense of the Negro officer. He was killed. Another white man entered the fray to rescue the sailor. He was killed. So the trouble itself was no race riot. It was the distorted report sent out over the city that was calculated to start a bloody race riot. Revs. Parker, Coggins and Horace were the victims of the race anger inspired by the reports.

Now, one or two observations. There are those in Chicago who have been expecting and getting ready for another race riot. The atmosphere has been surcharged with riot feeling due to indiscretion, agitation and wickedness in some quarters. On the other hand this incident shows that Chicago is determined NOT to have another race riot. What's the evidence? Both white and black alike joined to put down this lawless uprising. Both white and black were cool, level headed and determined in dealing with that situation. The police force of the city was so thoroughly organized that even the riot spirit that was stirred by perverted reports could not gain much head way. The city seemed to be master of the situation.

The Chicago Tribune devoted much space a day or two following in an effort to direct attention to Dr. Du Bois and his writings, and to lead the people to wonder if the blame for this disturbance could not be laid at his door. The article said much about the latest book of Dr DuBois, "Darkwater" and even quoted some passages from it to support the suspicion. We heard Prof. Coe of Columbia University in speaking to a white audience during the week criticise the Tribune for such an unfair attitude in that respect; and he urged that the duty of the people is to face facts as they are, and not try to cure a disease by dealing with the symptoms.

Chieftains in "Abyssinian" Plot

Grover Redding — Rev. R. D. Jonas

Principals who are looked upon by the police as being the real perpetrators in "Abyssinia Uprising." Redding declares he got flag burning idea from Jonas, the white man, who fled the city when a warrant for his arrest was issued. Jonas is thought to be in New York.

Nab Jonas in New York Hotel

Robe Worn by Redding Purchased From White Agitator, Jury Finds

BY NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Grover C. Redding, 449 East 45th street; Oscar McGavock, 1322 West Randolph street, and Anderson McGavock, not apprehended, were held to the grand jury on two charges of murder, and Edward Rush, 2027 Austin avenue; James Briggs, 2031 Austin avenue; Henry Lee, 2041 Austin avenue; Allen Willis, 2242 Fulton street; Dennis Brown, 1652 Walnut street, and Dr. R. D. Jonas (white), 3553 Grand boulevard, were held as accessories by the coroner's jury at the conclusion of the inquests into the deaths of Robert L. Rose and Joel Hoyt (both white), which occurred Sunday, June 20, at 35th street and Indiana avenue. Samuel Tapps, 229 North Oakley street, was ordered discharged from the custody of the police.

W. A. Wallace Testifies

At the resumption of the inquest on Tuesday Frank Haines, 3350 Forest avenue; S. A. Davis, 3501 Wabash avenue; W. A. Wallace, 3808 Dearborn street, and Mrs. Geneva Davis, 5025 Dearborn street, had been ordered to appear, but W. A. Wallace was the only one asked to take the witness chair. He testified that he made arrangements for a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement association at Trinity church, 30th street and Prairie avenue, Sunday, June 20. He had invited Mr. Redding to lecture. Mr. Redding did not belong to the U. N. I. A., but had come as a lecturer and a native of Abyssinia.

McGavock Confesses

Detective Sergeant Frank Stark, who brought McGavock back from Pittsburg, testified that in the presence of Lieut. Grady, Sergeants Middleton, Scott and himself McGavock had confessed that he had shot Officer Joseph Owens when he saw him wrestling with his brother for possession of a gun; that Dennis Brown had shot with a rifle into a store. He further said that he thought Redding was divine. Sergeant Stark further stated that the robe Redding wore at the time of the murder had once belonged to Jonas, having been made by the wife of Jonas. He had disposed of it to Redding for $8.

Redding, with Jonas' robe and Jonas' teachings, had displaced Jonas, thus causing a rupture between the two. His testimony was corroborated by W. Grover Edwards, 229 North Oakley street, who said Jonas had told him Redding had stolen his propaganda, and the rights to Colored people belonged to him.

Jonas Testifies by Letter

Captain Coughlin introduced two letters, bearing New York postmarks,

dated July 4, and signed by Jonas. One, written on the stationery of the Hotel Pennsylvania, stated:

"My dear Captain: I received a telegram from my wife to come to hearing and I will be there if I can get through with the evidence I am getting from the representative of the Abyssinian who is expected to arrive today. This testimony is valuable, because it will prove they disown him and did not authorize the exodus of Colored people. This is what I came here for, and you can state this to judge and counsel. To come without this is an errand for naught. If you can continue the case for three days say Friday, I will be there sure, with all necessary information. Show this to the press.

(Signed) "R. D. JONAS."

The coroner's jury appended several recommendations to their findings, among them one introduced by Mr. Garnett recommending the conservative attitude of the press at the crucial time.

NOT A RACE RIOT AS PAPERS WOULD HAVE YOU BELIEVE

One white man was killed by one of three colored men, after he had started a quarrel with them Monday evening at 47th and Halsted streets, and a riotous condition followed, which necessitated the stationing of extra police throughout the district.

Attacked Colored Men

The man who was killed was Thomas E. Barrett, 1109 E. Garfield Boulevard, who had been employed by the street car company, and who, report says, has been arrested several times for assaulting colored men.

The three men charged with the murder are held in the Hyde Park police station. They are Sam Hayes, 519 E. Thirty-fifth street, 40 years old; Harry Snow, 517 East Thirty-fifth street, 33 years old, and Frank Gatewood, 3446 South Peoria street, 38. They are coal passers, employed in the Ready and Callaghan yards, near Forty-seventh and Halsted streets.

They had just quit work and were buying papers at the stand on the corner. Barrett stood near by with a number of friends. According to Policeman Michael Hurley, a white man, Barrett began abusing the colored men.

Head Almost Cut Off

"Get out of here," he said, and knocked one down. Then, Hurley says, he advanced on Hayes, and threatened him. Hayes drew a knife and struck. Barrett's head was almost severed by the blow.

Same Old Story

The leaders of the mob were so bent on lynching that the story was spread among the pursuers that the fugitives had attacked a white woman, and that Barrett had been killed when he went to her defense.

Takes Refuge in Church

In trying to escape the mob the men took refuge in St. Gabriel's Catholic church, 45th and Wallace streets.

The police went to the front entrance and to the side and rear and stood with revolvers, cowing the mob for a moment. But the leaders were at work, inciting to violence.

And then there issued from the entrance a short little man in a shiny black cassock, the pastor, the Rev. Father Thomas M. Burke.

The mob halted as he held out his hands. It was a familiar gesture. Many of them had seen him make that gesture several times every Sunday during his sermon.

"What's the matter?" asked the little priest, very calmly.

Several answered. They told him they wanted the men. "But we have laws to deal with them," said the priest. "The police are here. The men cannot escape. Put away your weapons and go home."

Take Prisoners Away

Finally the crowd was quieted, but would not leave. The detectives watched their chance and moved them to the parish house. Later Chief Garrity arrived and with members of the police squad removed the prisoners to a station out of the district.

The victims in the disturbance were as follows:

Dead

Barrett, Thomas E., (white,) 1109 East Garfield boulevard; killed.

Injured

Gavin, Frank, (white,) 1409 West Marsuette road; flesh wound in back.

Stephens, Frank, 3736 Langley avenue, scalp wounds.

Marina, Harry, 255 East Thirty-fifth street; bruised.

Kimball, Lucius, 255 East Thirty-fifth street; bruised.

McMullan, Bert, 4528 Indiana avenue; bruised.

Fitzgerald, Frank, 5245 South State street; beaten over the head.

Montgomery, William, 5245 South State street; back injured.

Nervilles, Benjamin, 5527 South Wabash avenue; bruised.

Chief Garrity Withdraws Extra Police

With quiet restored on the south side after the sporadic rioting extra police, who had been thrown into the affected territory were withdrawn Wednesday.

When he issued his order for withdrawal of the extra detachments Chief Garrity said:

"It was not a riot; it was a street fight, but it mught quickly have developed into something very serious but for the promptness with which we dealt with the situation.

"After the rioting of last year I learned how quickly trouble of this sort is started and determined that there would be no more rioting while I was chief of police."

PARADE FOR "BACK TO AFRICA" MOVEMENT IS FATALLY TERMINATED

Chicago Scene of Small Race Riot in "Black Belt" Where Negroes Destroy U. S. Flag; Two White Men Killed; Score of Negroes Shot Up; Inquiry Starts

(Associated Press)

CHICAGO, June 20.—Two white men were killed and several negroes, including a negro policeman were wounded tonight in a riot in the heart of the South Side "black belt," following the reported burning of an American flag by a band of negroes who were said to have paraded in the interests of a "back to Africa" movement.

The dead:

R. L. Rose, white, a sailor.

Joseph Hoyt, white, a cigar dealer.

Rose was shot through the heart, dying instantly. Hoyt's head was split across the brow, leading the police at first to believe he had been killed by a blow from an axe. Later investigation, however, brought the conclusion that his skull had been split by a dum dum bullet.

The trouble occurred at 35th street and Indiana avenue, near the scene of last year's race riot in which more than thirty whites and blacks were killed and hundreds injured.

Several hundred policemen were rushed to the district and succeeded in restoring order before the disturbance spread. More than 1,000 negroes gathered, but no general riot occurred.

Several negroes who witnessed the flag burning ran to a pool room at 36th Street and Indiana Avenue, and asked aid of persons in the place in preventing the act.

Rose, who was in the pool room, and a number of negroes, proceeded toward the gathering of blacks. They were joined by Policeman Owens who attempted to arrest one of the group.

Owens started to search the man for a weapon when other negroes in the crowd were reported to have drawn pistols.

It was not known who fired the first shot. Owens was wounded in the back, and Rose, who had just left Hoyt's cigar shop after enlisting the latter's aid, was shot through the heart.

According to the statements of spectators, the parading negroes disbanded and gathered in a circle around an American flag which they set on fire. After it had burned a little they stamped on it and then several drew revolvers and began firing at it.

The sounds of the shots attracted many negroes who were not in the parade and they rushed into nearby pool rooms and cigar stores for assistance, according to statements made to the police.

A dozen men, mostly negroes, were arrested and quested at the Cottage Grove police station.

According to the police ,the negro organization, known as the "Abyssinians" had been holding meetings in the Chicago negro quarter for some time to persuade members of their race to go to Liberia. Two American flags were carried by the paraders as they moved through the black belt.

Rose was 28 years old and a member of the 15th Regiment, stationed at Great Lakes. He won the Distinguished Service Medal overseas.

The police learned that the "Abyssinians" were to sail on one of the Black Star steamship company vessels.

"We leave nothing undone to find the men who began this shooting affray," Chief of Police Garrity said.

"I do not expect there will be any further trouble in this district."

WHAT ARE 'ABYSSINIANS'?

Branch of National Organization Promoted for Cash, Negroes Say.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 21, 1920

Frowned On by Responsible Leaders of Colored Race Here.

What are the "Abyssinians"?

This question occupied the casual attention of the public and the serious interest of the police to-day, following the outbreak which members of the organization in question precipitated last night at Indiana avenue and East 35th street.

The answer, as gathered from various negro sources, is that the "Abyssinians" are a branch of a nation wide negro organization—fostered by shrewd promoters who are in it for the cash—which has recently centered all its propaganda efforts on Chicago.

The nation wide organization has for its announced purpose the colonization of American negroes in Liberia. It was to sell stock to such members of the negro race as could be persuaded to exchange their cash for certificates entitling them to passage on a problematical steamer due to sail at some indefinite time for a chimerical negro republic.

White Man Behind Body.

Behind this organization is a white man—R. D. Jonas or "Jonah," as some of the negroes call him—who was mentioned in connection with last night's trouble. Joseph Ferno, who calls himself "the great Abyssinian," and his son, who is known as "the Abyssinian prince," are national organizers who have been pushing the movement and selling stock in Chicago's "black belt." Edward Redding, the parade leader who was captrued today, is a Chicago negro—a convert made by the efforts of "the great Abyssinian."

Plan Big Negro Republic.

The point of the organizers and field agents, as expressed to prospective members, was:

"Here you are in America, oppressed by the white race. Now, if you join the Abyssinians, we'll establish a republic in Abyssinia, get rich and powerful and some day come back and wipe the white race off the face of the earth. Just sign here."

The level headed portion of the "black belt," of course, saw through the plan in a moment. Some went so far as to report it to the police and the federal authorities, but, so far as can be learned, nothing was done. Others—not many, but enough to give the Black Star a membership of more than 1,000 in Chicago—were inflamed by the theme.

The organizers were versatile. When race hatred talk would not do the work they turned to religion—that most powerful of appeals—to the uneducated negro. In such cases, "the great Abyssinian" became a prophet—a Moses who was to lead the negro race out of bondage and establish it in a land of milk and honey.

Then, with the outcropping of radicalism throughout the world, the organizers took a new line. Dropping race hatred and religious fanaticism for the moment they turned to class antagonism.

Shift Scene to United States.

At this point, the sinister motive came in. After all, why should the members wait to get to Abyssinia to establish this Utopia? Abyssinia is a nice country, but it lacks a lot of things, such as street cars and food warehouses which America contains in profusion. Abyssinia would do for camouflage; but not Abyssinia, but the United States, would be the first black Utopia.

Thus, out of what, according to the informants, was originally a white man's scheme to swindle a few negroes, there grew up a formidable organization, having for its motives race hatred, class hatred and religious fanaticism.

"It was like this," explained one man who was in the Black Star for a while, but dropped out when he saw which way the organization was tending. "Ferno didn't have any notion of starting any real trouble at first. He was just out for the money. But when this radical talk began to take on so well it wasn't long before he half believed what he was preaching."

SMALL BOY CAUSES RACE RIOT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
JUNE 2, 1920

It was a 10-year-old negro boy who precipitated the race riot at Waukegan Monday that resulted in the arrest of six sailors from Great Lakes, it was disclosed today.

The boy is George Taylor, 209 Belvidere street. He hurled stones into the windshield of an automobile occupied by Lieut. A. F. Blasier of Great Lakes, and his wife.

The boy will be taken to the Juvenile court Saturday. The sailors were released.

Riots - 1920

Illinois

Police Rout Mob Bent on Killing Waukegan Citizens

Gt. Chicago Defender 6-5-1920

NAVAL AUTHORITIES ACT

Waukegan, Ill., June 4.—Following the report that a "13-year-old Colored boy and his sister" stoned the automobile of Lieut. A. F. Blasier, a naval officer, and that Mrs. Blasier had been slightly injured by broken glass, over 1,000 marines from the Great Lakes training station marched on the Sherman House, a hostelry occupied by our Race, and began to bombard the place with stones. It was reported that the lad and his sister were hiding there, and when the marines attempted to search the hostelry over the protest of the management the hostilities began. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured.

Marines Start Man Hunt

The trouble started late Monday evening and serious clashes were feared throughout Tuesday. When informed of the situation Admiral Bassett, commandant at the Great Lakes, rushed 250 bluejackets to aid the Waukegan policemen in preserving order. The throng was broken up, only to regather in small groups. A general man hunt ensued. One group stormed the postoffice and tried to break open the doors, as it was thought that a man was hiding there. Another group chased a man across the Genesse bridge, in the center of the town. It had nearly captured him when the bluejacket guard arrived in trucks. Under command of Provost Marshal Lieut. A. C. Fisher the town was quickly cleared.

First Racial Clash

In commenting on the affair Admiral Bassett said: "The station has a bad name in Waukegan because of former disturbances created by the men. Waukegan is the first place the men stop after leaving the training station. When they have money to spend they hop on a car and go there. That is where they get into most of their trouble. This is the first report we have had of a disturbance where the racial element was involved, and that, of course, lends a more serious aspect to the case. A thorough investigation has been put under way. When all the facts are at hand I shall know how to act."

Arrest Six Marines

Six marines are being held in the county jail charged with leading the rioters. They are: Thomas Levinger, Charles Thrawle, John Smith, Burney Poston, Herman Blockhouse and Harold Denning. They were arraigned before Police Magistrate Walter A. Taylor and held in bonds of $1,000. Their case was postponed for five days. Meanwhile the government is expected to claim them.

May Dismiss Policeman

Acting Police Chief Tyrell of Waukegan, after a cursory investigation, said that as far as he could learn Policeman Frank Bence, on whose beat the trouble started, which came as a result of the lads throwing stone, was not in the vicinity during the outbreak. He said that if this proved true the man would be dismissed from the force. Bence said he was making a tour of alleys at the time of the stone throwing and knew nothing of it.

It is reported that all the furniture and glassware in the Sherman Hotel was smashed to splinters. The home of Ike Franklin, an old resident, was also attacked by the marines.

NAB WHITE LEADER IN ZEALOT INQUIRY

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 21. 1920

R. D. Jonas and 8 Others Seized; Redding Identified as Slayer.

U. S. TAKES HAND IN QUIZ

R. D. Jonas, said by the police to have been behind last night's fanatical outburst on East 35th street, which cost two lives, was arrested at noon to-day by Detective Sergeant William Middleton.

Jonas was taken to the Cottage Grove avenue station and questioned by Lieut. Paul S. Duffy. While he at first denied all connection with the "Abyssinians," the police assert they will be able to prove his activities were behind the shooting affray.

Edward Redding, negro leader of the motley parade which turned so suddenly from comedy to tragedy, was arrested early to-day on the west side. The police believe they will have Joseph Ferno, "the great Abyssinian," and his son in custody before night, thus rounding up all of the ringleaders in the affair.

D. J. Spillard, a bartender in the Entertainers' cafe, who saw the shooting and gave the police their first description of it, positively identified Redding as the man who had fired the shots which killed Joseph Hoyt, cigar salesman.

Meanwhile, all is peaceful in the "black belt" with no signs that the average citizen, black or white, is inclined to regard the affair as other than an outburst on the part of a small group of fanatics.

Jonas Known in New York.

Jonas, while he is known here as a white man, is identified in dispatches from New York as the "Rev. R. D. Jonas, secretary of the League of Darker People." He was reported recently to be connected with the Black Star line, owners of three steamers which are in service between NewYork and the West Indies. The line is owned by wealthy negro residents of the West Indies, and has no connection with the "Black Star" organization of which the "Abyssinians" here are an outgrowth. Officials of the line declared Jonas was not connected with it, and denounced recent efforts on his part to hitch the steamship company up with a "Black Utopia" scheme.

In the "black belt" business went on as usual. Of twenty who were interviewed at random, all expressed the belief that there was not the slightest chance that the incident would have any sequel. Most of them sententiously characterized the "Abyssinians" as a "bunch of nuts." All regretted what had happened and expressed a hope that the white people would regard the matter as they did—simply as a tragic mishap, staged by a few irresponsibles for private ends and frowned upon by the great mass of the colored population.

"Keep Cool," Says Garrity.

"Keep cool!" This was the advice of Chief of Police Garrity to both white and negro citizens in the affected district. "Don't argue or discuss the race question. The affair of last night was deplorable, but it was brought about by a small group of agitators, not the negro or white population at large. All those who shared the blame will be in the hands of the police soon, and will be punished."

Two other angles are engrossing the attention of the police. One is how far the propaganda of the "Abyssinians" has spread, and how much, if any, further trouble may be expected from their efforts. The other is to discover who was responsible for the fact that the "Abyssinians" were allowed to parade without a permit—and without displaying the customary American flag which has practically become a requisite of parades since the war.

Federal Inquiry Started.

Edward J. Brennan, chief investigator for the department of justice, started an inquiry on behalf of the government this morning.

"If any foreigners participated in the riot," he said, "they can be deported under the alien enemy act. If they were American citizens the disrespect which they paid the flag constitutes a sufficient violation of the espionage act to warrant their prosecution.

"Of course, so far as those who actually took part in the shooting are concerned, their prosecution on charges of murder lies with the state of Illinois. For the rest, who assisted or acquiesced in the burning of the flag, the federal government will look after them."

Mr. Brennan is also making a searching investigation to find out just how far the "Abyssinian" movement has spread and just what individuals are behind it. If any of the radical organizations can be connected with the shooting, their leaders will be arrested and prosecuted. So far, however, the government has no information to indicate that the activating forces of the organization extend beyond its own membership.

Seven Other Negroes Held.

Besides Redding seven other negroes are under arrest. They are all said to be members of the Abyssinian society, which was organized ostensibly for a "back to Liberia movement," but which the police say has deeper and more sinister motives. The seven, five men and two women, will be questioned in an effort to learn the names of other members of the organization.

Chief of Police Garrity, who took personal charge of the situation to-day, kept 150 policemen scattered throughout the south side district near 35th street and Indiana avenue.

Resolutions Denounce Jonas.

Resolutions demanding the arrest of R. D. Jonas and denouncing him as a white leader responsible for creating unrest among the igonrant masses of the negro population were passed by the Negro Fellowship league, The National Equal Rights league and other organizations of negroes to-day. With the apprehension of Jonas, they declare, the real seat of the trouble will be found.

"Decent people have no time for riots," said B. Anderson, a restaurant keeper of 4946 South State street. "As far as the disturbance last night is concerned, it was not a riot. Whoever did the flag burning committed treason and should be punished for it, whether he is white or black."

Change Clothes and Flee City.

The Fernos were first traced to their home at 449 East 45th street and from there to the place where they are said to have gathered the followers in their fanatic schemes about them and held a secret meeting. This latter place is supposed to have been the home of Edward Rush, 2027 Austin avenue. Rush and his wife were taken into custody and are said to have told the police that the two men had been there and had changed clothes with the intention of fleeing the city.

The others arrested at the Rush home are: James Briggs, Hiram Wilson, John Smith, George Brown and Miss Catherine Jackson.

It was the demonstration of followers of this movement which caused the trouble at East 35th street and Prairie avenue at 7 o'clock last night. The Abyssinians, dressed in fantastic robes, had completed a parade. They stopped in front of the Entertainer's cafe, in 35th street, near Indiana avenue. The elder Ferno, known as "the Great Abyssinian," drew forth an American flag, saturated with oil, and proceeded to light it.

It was at this point that Policeman Joseph P. Owens of the Cottage Grove avenue station, a colored officer, approached and sought to stop the demonstration. The younger Ferno is said to have fired point blank at the policeman. General rioting followed.

Two Are Killed.

The dead:

ROSE, ROBERT LAWSON, quartermaster, third class, 15th regiment, Great Lakes Naval training station, wearer of the distinguished service medal. Shot three times.

HOYT, JOSEPH, 59 years old, 3614 Michigan avenue, clerk in the United Cigar Store at West 35th street and Indiana avenue. Shot with a "dum dum" bullet, which split his head as though cloven with an axe.

The wounded:

OWENS, JOSEPH P., 5306 Indiana avenue, colored policeman of the Cottage Grove avenue station. He was operated on at the Michael Reese hospital at midnight. One bullet pierced his lung and another his kidneys. Hospital authorities to-day said that he would live.

CARTER, WILLIAM, colored butler in the home of S. H. Wiese, Hubbard Woods, shot in both legs.

It was only the co-operation of the white and negro merchants of the district that stopped the disturbance. Rowdies in the neighborhood were ready for a fight, and from appearances it seemed that the original trouble had been planned so that general rioting would follow. But the better class of whites and negroes worked directly wtih the police to stop any such trouble as a recurrence of the rioting last summer, which occurred in the same neighborhood.

The organization responsible for the outbreak is said to be dilsiked by the conservative negro element, as well as by the white class. The Fernos, as well as a man known as "Dr. R. D. Jonas of Washington, the chief agitator of the Abyssinian government," and Redding, have been the object of recent complaints, it is said.

More rifles, a quantity of ammunition seized in a raid on a garage at 3628 Prairie avenue. Robert Anderson, owner of the garage, told the police that he was in no way connected with the organization. He declared that after the shooting a number of negroes had come to his home and at the point of revolvers ordered him to allow them to deposit the articles there. The police did not hold him.

"I was standing in the entrance to the cafe with Policeman Owens when the parade, about 500 strong, reached East 35th street and Indiana avenue," said Spillard. "At that point the marchers began to disperse.

"The parade was led by a man whom I know was 'Joe' Ferno, who was mounted on a coal black horse. He wore a blue suit and a red fez, while across his chest was pinned the Abyssinian flag, of green, red and yellow, with a red dragon in the center.

"As the crowd started to disperse Fernon took from his pocket an American flag, rolled it into a ball, saturated it with some liquid and set fire to it.

"I said to Owens, 'You had better stop that, Owens,' and he went out into the street. Grabbing Ferno by the right arm, the policeman asked him, 'Are you a citizen of this country?'

"Ferno answered, 'No,' my government sent me here, and I'll burn all negroes just as I have burned this damned flag.'

"When Owens remonstrated with him further, Ferno's son, a light skinned negro—his father is a coal black man, who claims to be a native Abyssinian—drew a revolver and shot the policeman. The father, who had dismounted, then ran toward Prairie avenue, with Owens in pursuit. As they turned into Prairie avenue and ran south, young Ferno pur-

ded and continued firing at Owens.

Sees U. S. Flag Burned.

"That was the last I saw of Owens, but soon the elder Ferno and his son returned. The father went up to a black limousine that was standing in front of the cafe. In the car was a black woman who carried an American and an Abyssinian flag. The elder Ferno grabbed the American flag from her and started to burn it.

"As he did so, two white policemen rushed up, followed by Rose, the sailor, who cried, 'I'll make you respect that flag.' As he spoke, one of the Abyssinians, wearing a gray checkered suit, drew a Luger automatic, pressed it to Rose's chest and fired.

"Rose, who appeared to be mortally wounded, ran toward the United cigar store. The Abyssinians followed after, firing as they ran, and three of the band rushed to the limousine and took out rifles, which they fired. The firing at Rose continued even after he was inside the cigar store and I suppose Hoyt was killed by some of the bullets.

"After Rose was shot the elder Ferno gave some sort of signal to his followers, which was probably to begin firing, for several blazed away with a fusillade over the heads of the crowd on the side walk. After this the members of the crowd ran away."

PRIEST

The Chicago

Policemen Quell Outbreak After Street Fight

9-22-20

Quick Action of Chief Garrity Quiets Disturbance on South Side

Prompt action on the part of Chief of Police Garrity, commanding over 1,000 policemen, saved Chicago the disgrace of another race riot following the killing of Thomas E. Barrett (white), 1109 East Garfield boulevard, an ex-street car employe, by Sam Hayes, 519 East 35th street, at Forty-seventh and Halsted streets, shortly after 7 o'clock last Monday night. With Hayes at the time of the slaying were Harry Snow, 517 East 35th street, and Frank Gatewood, 3446 South Peoria street, employed in the Ready & Callaghan yards, as coal passers.

Barrett Aggressor

According to a statement from Hayes, they had just quit work and walked to a newstand to buy papers. Barrett, who was standing near the corner, began abusing them, and attempted to strike Hayes, it is claimed. The latter pulled his knife and drew it across Barrett's throat, almost severing his head from the shoulders. Policeman Michael Hurly (white), who was standing near, heard Barrett abuse the three men, but paid little attention. The officer says Barrett has a reputation of insulting men of our Race and has on several occasions been arrested.

Officer's Statement

"Get out of here," Barrett is said to have remarked, when Hayes appeared at the newstand, and knocked one of the men down. Then, Officer Hurley says, Barrett advanced on Hayes and threatened him. Hayes answered with his knife blade and Barrett fell to the pavement. He bled to death on the way to the hospital.

Friends of the dead man cried out and gave chase to the three men, who fled north. Sergt. John Carton of the detective bureau was in the vicinity and with Policeman Hurley followed the trio. About 500 white men were pursuing the men, yelling: "Lynch 'em, kill 'em, string 'em up." Others joined in the chase until the crowd swelled to about 2,000.

A Southern Story

The old southern story was spread among the pursuers that the three men had attacked a "white woman" and that Barrett was killed when he rushed to her defense.

The fugitives darted up an alley and were lost to the crowd's view. They had taken refuge in St. Gabriel's Catholic church, at Forty-fifth and Wallace streets. A white woman was near the church when the men rushed up. They pleaded to her for protection. She motioned to them to enter the front door. One hid himself in the belfry; another in a confessional, and the third covered himself with a pile of cassocks and surplices in the sacristy. The woman then pleaded with Policeman Hurley to rescue them.

The crowd soon surrounded the church, shouting and brandishing cudgels, and some of them had bricks and revolvers. The police went to the front entrance and to the side and rear and stood with revolvers, halting the mob onslaught. Reserves had been sent from the Stockyard station and Chief of Police Garrity and Chief of Detectives Mooney arrived with a squad of riflemen, but the crowd still clamored.

Priest Halts Mob

Rev. Father Thomas M. Burke appeared on the church steps and held out his hands. The shouting died. The priest yelled to the crowd to cease the disturbance and let the law take its course. He talked to the mob and informed them that it was useless for them to enter the church in search of the prisoners, for they had been taken in charge by the police. During the speech, the three men were spirited out of the rear entrance to the church and taken to the Hyde Park station, where they were booked on a charge of murder.

Many Sluggings

Reports of sluggings here and there came in following the spread of the murder story. Several men were beaten up when taken from street cars. The list is as follows

DEAD

Barrett, Thomas E. (white), 1109 East Garfield boulevard; killed.

INJURED

Gavin, Frank (white), 1409 West Marquette road; flesh wound in back.

Stephens, Frank, 3736 Langley avenue; scalp wounds.

Marina, Harry, 255 East Thirty-fifth street; bruised.

Kimball, Lucius, 255 East Thirty-fifth street; bruised.

McMullan, Bert, 4528 Indiana avenue; bruised.

Fitzgerald, Frank, 5245 South State street, beaten over head.

Montgomery, William, 5245 South State street; back injured.

Nervilles, Benjamin, 5527 South Wabash avenue; bruised.

Fearing a renewal of last year's riot, Chief Garrity ordered every police captain to mobilize his men and have them ready for immediate action. Throughout the danger zone at Halsted street, Wentworth avenue, south of 31st street, over 1,000 policemen were stationed. Throughout the South Side on State street as far as Forty-seventh street, policemen were on guard to prevent further outbreaks. The trouble soon subsided and they were withdrawn Wednesday morning. The inquest over the body of Barrett was postponed until Oct. 1.

ORDER OF ETHIOPIA

The Constitution

GOES UNDER PROBE

9-22-1920

Members of the Cult Reported to Have Caused Race Riot in Chicago. White Man Said to Be Leader.

Chicago, June 21.—With R. D. Jonas, said by the police to be the white leader of an organization advocating the return of negroes to Abyssinia; Grover C. Redding and seven negroes under arrest in connection with a riot last night in the Chicago black belt that resulted in the killing of two white men and the wounding of several negroes, police and federal officers began an investigation of the "Star Order of Ethiopia," whose members were reported to have participated in the affair.

The police were still searching for Joseph Fernon, who is said to call himself the "great Abyssinian," and his son. According to reports, they, garbed in fantastic raiment, also were leaders of the parade.

Jonas said that he had warned federal officers last week of the proposed parade of the cult, and that they should be on the watch for trouble, but declared that no attention had been paid to his statement.

Packages of pamphlets explaining "Egyptian secrets" were taken from Redding. He had concealed them under his clothing. They were held as evidence of his alleged activities among negroes in spreading the cult.

The inquest into the deaths of Charles Hoyt, a cigar store clerk, and Robert L. Rose, a sailor, victims of the riot, was postponed until June 26, at the request of the police. Captain Caughlin, of the Cottage Grove police station, declared that he had three of the men believed to be implicated in the shooting under arrest, and wanted more time to search for a fourth, said to be a negro former soldier.

Government Investigates.

While the police were quizzing the alleged leaders of the Aybssinian cult, Edward J. Brennan, chief investigator for the department of justice, started an inquiry on behalf of the government.

He said a searching investigation would be made to determine just how far the Abyssinian movement has spread, and what individuals are behind it.

Resolutions denouncing Jonas as a white leader responsible for creating unrest among the negro population were passed today by several negro organizations. They said that the riot was not caused by racial feeling, but was the result of radical propaganda, and that reputable negroes had no part in the movement.

Jonas was said to have been the chief speaker at a meeting to urge Mayor William Hale Thompson to become a candidate for president on a third party ticket backed by the "solid Irish and negro vote."

Thousands of pieces of literature relating to the Abyssinian movement were confiscated by the police in a raid on a garage on the south side. According to the police, one leaflet boasted that a standing army of four million was in readiness in Ethiopia. Applications for admission to the order were among the papers. They were captioned "Star Order of Ethiopia" and bore Bible quotations.

Redding Is Denounced.

State's Attorney Hoyne today received the following telegram from New York signed "Black Star Line, Inc., Marcus Garvey, president."

"From newspaper reports it is apparent that one Grover C. Redding is operating in Chicago under the guise of an Abyssinian and a representative of the colored people. He has often used the name of the Black Star Line corporation in representing himself to the people.

"This man has been operating all over the United States and is a fraud. We have had cause to denounce him in many cities, recently in Boston."

The police said tonight that two negro witnesses to the affray identified Redding as the man who killed Rose and Hoyt. The witnesses are employees of the cafe in front of which the shooting took place.

Previously, Jonas had identified Redding as the man who led the parade and who burned the flag. Redding, smartly dressed in a frock coat, protested that his name was George Brown and that he had just come to Chicago from St. Louis. He said he was a laborer for the street railways.

Jonas admitted to detectives that he was at one time a leader of the Abyssinian movement, but denied any connection with Sunday's parade.

JONAS BACKS LEAGUE OF DARKER PEOPLE.

New York, June 21.—R. D. Jonas, sought by the Chicago police in connection with riots there yesterday, in which two persons were killed following the burning of an American flag, is known here as "Rev. Dr. P. D. Jonas, secretary of the League of Darker People." He appeared in the interests of the Black Star Line, owners of the steamer Yarmouth, whose $5,000,000 cargo of liquor was seized by federal agents here after the vessel had returned to port following departure for Cuba a few hours before the prohibition law went into effect.

Jonas, who claimed to have come from Norfolk, Va., charged that the negro owners of the Yarmouth had been the victims of a plot to steal the liquor, which had culminated in its seizure. The vessel was finally permitted to leave for Havana on February 12, last.

Leo H. Healy, counsel for the Black Star company, said today Jonas had no connection with the concern. He declared that the company was financed by negroes and that alleged statements by Jonas to the effect that friends of Irish freedom had aided the line were "absolutely untrue."

Not to Carry Arms.

"The statement that our steamers would ultimately carry arms to Africa is ridiculous," he added.

Marcus Garvey, the negro president of the Black Star Line, declared that members of a negro society who planned to go back to Africa and were involved in the Chicago riots, had arranged to sail on one of his company's ships.

Charles Manson, negro janitor here, who claims to be a bishop of a cult known as the Holy Church of the Living God, said he knew of a negro organization styling itself "Star Order of Ethiopia," the objects of which are to substitute the appelation Ethiopian for negro, to better conditions among negroes, and to take them to Ethiopia, their motherland.

He said the organization had been active in various parts of the United States, particularly in New York, adding that he was not a member of the organization, but that Grover C. Redding, who was secretary and missionary of the order, had lived with him here up to four months ago, when he left for Alabama.

Manson produced several membership blanks of the order containing biblical quotations, one of them as written:

"Princes shall come out of Egypt. Ethiopia shall soon stretch her hands unto God."

Denounce Name "Negro."

Membership blanks in "The Star Order of Ethiopia" pledge the signers to allegiance to the "motherland, Ethiopia" and "henceforth denounce the name" negro "which was given me by another race."

The blanks bear the name of George Gabriel, Abyssinian linguist and native of Abyssinia, 1812 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Manson also displayed the "Ethiopian flag." It was green, yellow and red, with a red lion in the yellow field. He said that he understood that the red had been substituted for black, saying a Detroit rabbi told him that black represented something the Jews were interested in. The red of the flag, Manson said, symbolized the blood of Christ.

Garvey said that Grover C. Redding once had used the name of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association," of which Garvey is president, to further the interests of Redding's organization.

Redding once had lived in Boston, Garvey added.

Riots — 1920

Illinois

RIOT VICTIMS ARE TO GET HEAVY DAMAGES

2—7—2

Chicago Defender,

Decision of Judge David Gives Hope to People Who Suffered Personal Injury at Hands of Mob During Racial Conflict Last July; 63 Cases Pending

Judge Joseph B. David of the Superior Court rendered an important decision on Saturday morning in the case of Henry Renfro vs. the City of Chicago. The suit was filed by Attorney James A. Terry for injuries sustained during the Race riots in Chicago last summer, asking $5,000 damages. It was important in that it was the first test case affecting the liability of the city for injuries sustained by persons through mob violence. The city contended that it was not liable fro injuries for personal property destroyed, and thus filed their demurrer to the declaration of Renfro. Chief Assistant Corporation Counsel Righeimer represented the city and insisted that the case be sent to another judge for a decision, intimating that he felt that Judge David would follow the law strictly and rule against his contention.

The Court's Opinion

The judge held, however, that since he had continued the case before, and had set Saturday for the hearing of the argument, that he would decide the matter without further continuance. And, in rendering his decision, said:

"As this case is perfectly plain to me, and the statute is also plain, I can not see why the city is quibbling for time. * * * The court has very little patience for your contention, Mr. Righeimer, that the statute would make it possible for a recovery where damages were sustained to personal property by a mob, and at the same time refused to protect human life, when this statute expressly provides for the claim as it is presented in this case. The so-called race riot in Chicago was the greatest disgrace to this state, and the intent of the law was to put a stop to this kind of violence. The purpose was to make the city and the tax payers responsible for the outrages perpetrated by unreasonable and inhuman acts of the mobs that go out to riot, to respond in damages as a penalty for its violation, thus bringing home to every individual that he is responsible as a tax payer for the preservation of law, and, in the Court's opinion this is a good law and should be enforced.

Mob Threatens Government

"Primarily governments exist for the maintenance of social order, hence it is the obligation of the government to protect life, liberty and property against the conduct of indifference, the careless and evil-minded spirit. This is regarded as lying at the very foundation of the government. Our government being a republican form of government, granting to the state sovereignty and the state granting sovereignty to local communities, whenever any of these governments allow, that is to say, they are not responsible for the social order of affairs, then that particular government is not conducting a republican form of government and the United States should provide some way of removing all officers from the governor down, to the end that a republican form of government be established, as provided by the constitution of the United States. In this community shameful, criminal mobs have chased citizens through the streets and have inflicted injuries upon them, and, it seems, for the sole reason that they happened to have black faces. Are they not entitled to all of the rights of other citizens? The government ought to put a stop to these mobs, or the foundation of the government will full. Unbridled passion may vent its rage on one today; it may tomorrow make its enemy its victim. If private citizens are to be afforded no protection against the wild passions of a mob, why was our government established? The city of Chicago, being responsible under our law for the maintenance of order, can not now shift the responsibility."

Peer of Brandeis

It will be remembered that Judge David stood alone at the meeting of the American Bar Association in St. Paul, Minn., and defended the rights of the Colored members retaining their membership in that organization, when the press of the country was insisting that the motion to expel them on account of their color be carried. Judge David is rated by legal experts as a peer to Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his judicial opinions have stood the test of critical reviews. With a few more judges of his type on the bench life and property, regardless of race, color or creed, would receive new impetus. Attorney A. L. Williams, Geo. W. Blackwell, Richard E. Westbrook and a number of others listened to the decision of the court with respectful attention.

NATION-WIDE PLOT SEEN IN CHICAGO RIOT

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE

JUNE 21, 1920

Radical Organization to Arouse Negroes by "Back to Abyssinia" Movement Revealed.

CLAIM AID FROM THE IRISH

Labor Agitator, Sought by Police, Tells Reporters He Met Leaders in New York.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Police to-day were searching for R. D. Jonas, alleged radical agitator, and three Negroes in connection with rioting in Chicago's "black belt" last night, during which two white men were killed and two Negroes were seriously injured. The fighting followed dispersal of a parade of Negro members of the "Star Order of Ethiopia," an organization said to advocate return of the Negroes to Abyssinia, and immediately after one of the leaders of the parade had set fire to an American flag.

Police to-day emphasized that the rioting was not the result of racial feeling, but more probably the result of a radical plot. They pointed out that Negroes and whites had co-operated in an effort to resent the insult to the flag. However, several incidents, including the maltreatment of three Negro ministers many blocks from the scene of the rioting, occurring later in the night, savored of race rioting.

"Great Abyssianian" Hunted.

The Negroes sought as leaders in the plot to burn the flag are Joseph Fernon, who is said to call himself "The Great Abyssinian"; his son, and Grover C. Redding, who, it is said, claims to be a native of Abyssinia. The three Negroes led the parade yesterday, mounted on horses and wearing fantastic raiment.

Redding and seven other Negroes, said to have been leaders in yesterday's parade, were arrested to-day. Redding was caught at a railroad station just after he had purchased a ticket for St. Louis.

Jonas, who the ponce declared was back of the movement for the return of the Negroes to Abyssinia, yesterday was the principal speaker at a meeting which had for its object the launching of a boom for Mayor William Hale Thompson as a third party candidate for President and who would rally the solid Irish and Negro vote.

Reporters talked to Jonas shortly after the rioting but when the police searched for him an hour later he had disappeared.

Met Them in New York.

Jonas, giving the newspaper men his version of the rioting, said he met Redding, who poses as an Abyssinian, in New York several weeks ago, and had later introduced the Abyssinian to President Wilson at Washington. Redding, Jonas said, told him he has recently been in Abyssinia, and when asked how he got there explained that he "took an airship from Mexico."

Jonas said he accompanied the Negroes to Chicago two weeks ago to incorporate a plank in the party platform providing for the resumption of the Abyssinian treaty with the United States, which expired in 1917. Since coming here, he declared, he had denounced Redding and the other "Abyssinian princes" to the federal authorities as radicals, but without result.

The propaganda circulated among Chicago Negroes by the "princes," Jonas said, was signed by "George Gabriel, Abyssinian linguist," and Redding. It gave the offices of the organization as 1812 Thirteenth street, Washington, in care of Mrs. Dabney, and 115 West 138th street, New York City, in care of Charles Manson. Redding, Jonas said, worked through the universal Negro Improvement Association, and the Black Star Line Steamship Company, a Negro organization which owns one steamer.

Police raided a garage near the scene of the riot and captured one of the fantastic robes worn by the "princes," five short barreled rifles, a picture of Jonas, and the Abyssinian delegation taken when they landed in New York, and some of Redding's propaganda.

Claims Aid of Irish.

The Abyssinians explained at yesterday's meeting to boom Mayor Thompson as a third party presidential candidate that the Abyssinian treaty was negotiated under the administration of President Roosevelt and would, if restored, vitiate "Jim Crow" laws in the south, as Negroes, claiming protection as Abyssinians, could demand the right to travel on the same terms as whites.

Jonas told the Negroes at the Thompson meeting that the Friends of Irish Freedom had aided in establishing the Black Star Negro Steamship Line which would ultimately "carry arms to Africa."

He also said he had seen a letter from Eamonn de Valera in which the "Irish president," said he had given up hope of obtaining an Irish freedom plank in the Democratic platform at San Francisco and would back the third party movement.

Reports that the Abyssinians were backed by the I. W. W. were denied at I. W. W. headquarters.

The killing of the white men, who included Robert L. Rose, a sailor stationed at Great Lakes, aroused hundreds of sailors on leave in Chicago and caused issuance of an order for the arrest and immediate despatch to Great Lakes of all sailors found on the streets. An order barring all sailors from Chicago as a result of the trouble was being considered by Rear Admiral Bassett, commandant at the training station, to-day, but thus far no action along this line has been taken.

The other white man killed was Joseph Hoyt, fifty-nine years old, a clerk in a cigar store near the scene of the shooting. He was shot with what is believed to have been a dum-dum bullet. His head was split as though with an axe. The Negroes who were wounded included Joseph P. Owens, a policeman.

Crowds Form in "Black Belt."

For several hours after the rioting started crowds formed in and around the outskirts of the "black belt" but 700 police, rushed to the district, succeeded with little trouble in dispersing them.

Besides the beating administered to the three Negro preachers by a crowd of white men, a Negro buying a ticket at the Polk Street Station, downtown, was seized by a crowd of twenty-five men and severely beaten. Four Negroes in a taxi near the same station also were set upon by a crowd but escaped.

According to witnesses of the burning of the flag and subsequent shooting, the parade led by the Fernons and Redding dispersed in front of a cafe at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. The parade was to have been followed by a meeting in a hall over the cafe.

One of the leaders of the procession, believed to have been the elder Fernon, took a flag from a parcel which he was carrying and set fire to it. Spectators asserted that the flag was saturated with oil and that it burned readily.

Negro Policeman Shot.

Policeman Owens was notified of the act, rushed to the scene and toward one of the men, his club raised as though to strike, witnesses said. One of the men on horseback, it was declared, fired at him with a short rifle, wounding him with the first shot.

Rose, the sailor, who had been touring the south side with two companions, sprang from an automobile when he saw the parade, and was almost at the policeman's side when the latter was shot, according to spectators. He turned and ran into a nearby cigar store.

Several men with rifles, some of which it is declared were obtained from an automobile nearby, ran to the door of the cigar store and fired a volley, according to persons near the scene. Rose, and Hoyt, the cigar clerk, dropped dead.

During the shooting a second flag was thrown upon the flames, but was rescued before it was burned.

Riots - 1920

TROOPS RULE IN CHGO. HEIGHTS RACE TROUBLE

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
AUGUST 7, 1920

Negro Families Flee Town After Threat by Italian Workers

Mayor Klingler of Chicago Heights late today placed the threatened riot situation there in the hands of Capt. Manuel Sultan, commanding Company L, Eleventh regiment, I. N. G., with full power to act in any situation that may arise.

Capt. Sultan said the cause of all the trouble was I. W. W. propaganda among Italian workers.

After this statement by Capt. Sultan federal operatives from the bureau of investigation of the department of justice were sent to the town from Chicago to investigate.

Reinforcements of deputy sheriffs were ordered to the south suburban town by Sheriff Peters immediately after his arrival at 1:30 p. m.

Negroes of Chicago Heights, according to Capt. Sultan, have also received reinforcements of fifty armed negroes from the Chicago stock yards district.

More Deputies on Way

The force of deputies will be increased to 100 with the arrival of the detachment en route.

Militia patrols have already been posted on "Hunger hill," in the heart of the Italian district, at the southeast edge of Chicago Heights, which is said by federal officials to be one of the most dangerous spots in the United States.

Warning issued to the negroes to leave town by nightfall was extended to 10 p. m. as hundreds awaited their turn to leave.

The negroes began quitting Chicago Heights in droves early in the day, on the first warning sent to them that they must leave.

Flee with Household Goods

More than 400 of the negroes, with household goods, trunks and suitcases, and utilizing every mode of conveyance, from trains to wagons, left the town.

The exodus resembled the fleeing of a civilian population before an advancing army.

The streets were crowded with hundreds who milled up and down the sidewalks, now and then pausing to shout imprecations after those who fled.

More than 300 negro workers in the plant of the Victor Chemical company quit their posts at noon, declaring they would leave town immediately.

All of the negro employes of the Chicago Heights Scrap Iron company, between 75 and 100, also left their posts and the plant was shut down.

Hope to Avoid Crisis

H. C. Laubenheimer, chief deputy to Sheriff Peters, said if disorders were prevented in the town over the week-end the danger mark would be passed.

"It is my opinion that if they weather the storm down there today and Sunday there will be no more trouble," he said.

The following proclamation was issued by Mayor Klingler:

Owing to the persistent rumor of pending racial trouble, I deem it wise to proclaim to the citizens that the congregation of people on street corners and in halls or public meeting places is not for the best interests at this time.

I therefore request that you avoid any public gatherings or crowds that may be debating, arguing or interested in any way in the circulation of any gossip or threat in reference to any class of people, and that you desist from repeating rumors not founded on known facts. We have made every arrangement for local, county and state protection should any emergency arise that would endanger lives or property.

I have full confidence in the citizens of our community, and that you will readily acquiese in the request until such danger has passed.

Two Arrests Made

Two negroes have been arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

One of them, Herman Alves, 26 years old, Mount Vernon, Ill., was taken into custody immediately after he stepped off a train. A pistol was found in his hip pocket. He denied he knew of any race trouble. The other negro was arrested a short time later. His name was withheld. Both of the men are held incommunicado by the militia authorities.

According to Mayor Klingler, race hatred has been smoldering ever since a day two months ago when a negro from Gary, riding through Chicago Heights on a motorcycle, ran down and killed an Italian girl. A coroner's jury exonerated the negro.

Dispatches from Hammond, Ind., declared that Chief of Police Austgen had taken precautions against firearms and ammunition reaching Chicago Heights negroes through Hammond dealers. An order was issued by the chief forbidding sales of these supplies to the hundreds of negroes who have toured the Calumet region in automobiles seeking arms and ammunition.

CAUSES FOR RACE RIOTS.

Causes for race riots are increasing in number. The newest cause has been unearthed in Waukegan, Illinois. A mischievous Colored boy of ten years, threw a stone at a passing automobile and hit and slightly injured an occupant of the car. A group of American sailors from a nearby naval training station waxed indignant and proceeded to march upon the Colored settlement of the town of Waukegan with the avowed purpose of destroying the denizens of the place.

Before the incident was closed marines and the local police force were called out, two marines were shot and mortally wounded, several of the sailors were jailed, and the Chicago Daily Newspapers indulged in a "scare-head" orgie of startling and all-abiding intensity.

After the battle had been won and lost, the Colored people in the town resumed their daily occupations. The sun shone benignly on the waters of Lake Michigan, and the marines and sailors nursed their outraged racial superiority and vowed vengeance upon all the "niggers in the world."

The latest reports are that the police have been unable to find the boy who threw the stone which started the riot. So much for the race riot causes.

Illinois

KILLING BY NEGRO IN CHICAGO RUMPUS STARTS RACE RIOT

N. Y. C. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

One of Three Colored Men Cuts White Man's Throat with a Razor During Row.

TRIO CHASED INTO CHURCH

Mob Besieges Edifice, but Are Held Off by Police with Riot Guns.

CHIEF SAVES THE FUGITIVES

Other Negroes Pursued and Beaten —Fights Begin In Black Belt— All Police Mobilized.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A renewal of the race riots of last year was threatened tonight, when one of three negroes cut the throat of Thomas E. Barrett, white, of 1,109 East Garfield Boulevard and killed him, at Forty-seventh and Halsted Streets.

The negro used a razor and inflicted such a deep gash that Barrett's head was almost cut off. Barrett was a street car motorman, but he was not in uniform. One report says the negroes attempted to rob him and that he resisted. Another story is that he threatened the negroes and knocked one down.

The negroes ran. Crowds of white men followed them. The colored trio took refuge in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, at Forty-fifth and Wallace Streets. The church was surrounded by angry men carrying bricks, cudgels and other weapons. They got around the church just before the arrival of Sergeant John Cartan of the detective force and a squad of patrolmen. The policemen overawed the crowd with their revolvers until a squad came armed with riot guns.

The crowd grew both in numbers and in hostility. "Lynch 'em," they cried. "String 'em up. Shoot 'em. Kill 'em." Acting Lieutenant Bullard of the Stock Yards Station telephoned Chief of Police Garrity, who at once mobilized the reserves in eight police stations and arranged for sixty men to be sent to the district in patrol wagons. Meanwhile two negroes chased by whites were rescued by whites and taken to the Stock Yards Station. The patrol wagon that took them out of the hands of the mob was stoned all the way to the station, the crowd jeering the police.

Police Guns Prevent Rush.

The siege of the church was continued for more than an hour. Several attempts were made to rush the police, but the mob hesitated when the guns were leveled at their faces. The negroes, terror stricken, kneeled before the altar and prayed, their voices, high pitched as they were, being drowned in the clamor of the surging mob.

While Captain Hogan was calling for 100 more policemen, and while the mob continued to howl "Lynch 'em" and "Let's show Bill Thompson what we think of his friends," the police in the church became uneasy. Finally they jerked the colored men to their feet, led them to a side door of the church and rushed them into the parochial residence. Father Thomas M. Burke, pastor of the parish, received the frightened fugitives and promised them shelter. The crowd had not seen the transfer of the prisoners.

Chief of Police Garrity and the men of the Homicide Squad arrived at the church shortly after 8 o'clock. One negro had been found hiding in a confessional, the chief was told. The others had taken temporary refuge in the sanctuary, covering themselves with piles of cassocks and surplices. They were glad to see the police and made no attempt at resistance.

Garrity and his men took the three prisoners away in an automobile, unknown to the mob, which for several hours clamored at the church doors for their surrender. At 9 o'clock the three negroes had been locked up in the Hdye Park Police Station and the mob around the church had dispersed, chasing colored people whenever encountered.

Three negroes were pulled off a street car at Forty-seventh Street and Union Avenue by white men and severely beaten. The mob stopped the car by pulling the trolley pole off the wire.

As the rioting continued throughout the south side "Black Belt," Chief Garrity ordered the entire police force mobilized. Every policeman was instructed to report at once to his station to await further orders.

Two hundred policemen are concentrated at the South Wabash and Deering Street Police stations in the vicinity of which trouble is expected.

Many Negroes Are Injured.

Frank Gavin, a white man, suffered a severe wound in the back during a riot between blacks and whites late tonight at Fifty-third Street and Racine Avenue. The police failed to arrest his assailants. Gavin was taken to the German Deaconess Hospital. Frank Stephens, colored, suffered scalp wounds and bruises when attacked by a mob of whites at Thirty-ninth Street and Emerald Avenue.

Shortly before midnight a mob attacked four negroes on a Thirty-ninth Street car at Union Avenue. They were badly beaten but escaped from their pursuers, who were dispersed when a patrol wagon arrived on the scene. The car windows were broken and the car badly damaged in the riot.

The same patrol wagon reached Thirty-fifth and Halsted Streets in time to rescue four more negroes from a crowd which had dragged them from a street car.

At Thirty-ninth and Auburn Avenue a trolley car was badly damaged and two negroes were beaten before the police arrived. They were taken away in a patrol wagon. The patrol wagon had proceeded but a short distance when another negro was found lying in a semi-conscious condition. All were taken to the Provident Hospital.

Joe Greer, colored, was found hiding under a street car after a crowd of white men had attempted to remove him from the vehicle. The police took him and his wife Josie, to the police station for protection.

How Race Wars Developed in Lake City and the Potentialities of New Conflicts — Politics and Psychology Figure in an Ugly Situation

N. Y. C. MAIL
DECEMBER 21, 1920
By DEARBORN.

Chicago, To-day.—Negroes in Chicago now number 109,594 the Census bureau announces. The white population is 2,589,194. In ten years the whites have increased 21 per cent., the blacks have increased over 50 per cent. Less than one-twentieth of the population of Chicago is black, and yet the city feels that it has an unsolved though not insoluble race problem on its hands.

Increase in population would have meant little if two factors had been different; if the colored people had territory into which they naturally could expand without opposition and if there had been no politics into which they would have been welcomed as important. There was also Jack Johnson, but he would not have been important if the other two elements of the question had been satisfactory.

Chicago has had a nasty experience with the race question. It was genuinely nasty and alarming, even more in its potentialities than in its deeds. It was bad, almost as bad as anything ever done in an infuriated southern community. No one was burned at the stake, but the atrocities were decivilized. The caged beast of a city got loose and when people think that he might get loose again they are alarmed because they know the situation lacks control.

Psychology and the Genesis of Race Wars

In the lod days the "black belt" was no the south side, starting in

the neighborhood of Twenty-second street, where it had a scarlet fringe and running unopposed down State street and Dearborn avenue. There was no conflict of property values and the region was a compound to which no one paid any attention. Good negroes were respected, bad ones were not dangerous and there was little prejudice and next to no trouble.

It was this way when Johnson won the heavyweight championship by defeating Jeffries and afterwards his residence in Chicago. The heavyweight championship elevates a race and exalts a nationality. This is absurd but it is true. The English are not glad that Carpentier found Beckett with a paper jaw. The American whites did not like to have an American white walloped by a black. If a fistic trifle can disturb a white national emotion it can be imagined what it did to the negro emotion in the town in which the black champion opened a saloon.

Around this saloon grew a vice spot which presented the most vicious combination which can be made, black and white prostitutes, black and white panders, black and white gamblers, a black and tan mixture of viciousness which was as volatile as gasoline. Johnson was licked by Willard, but he had married a white wife. He was put under indictment, skipped to Europe, wandered around, came back, surrendered and was sent to the penitentiary where he now is.

Negro Migration From the South

It is not intended to stress Johnson's part in making the issue, but this was an element. Great numbers of negroes came up from the South. They were needed in the stock yards during the war. There was a labor demand. They came in such numbers that the South remonstrated, knowing that its blacks would get into trouble and knowing that the South needed them. They did get into trouble in East St. Louis, Ill., and the riots there were a state disgrace.

The influx of negroes to Chicago meant an expansion of the negro district. There was no line of natural and unopposed expansion and the colored population went toward the lake. It forced its way into Grand boulevard, which not many years ago was a handsome parked street, very wide and much thought of. Jewish people particularly had made it a favored residence street. Sinai temple was built there, with a very rich congregation. Further south and etst toward the lake was Kenwood, a nicely built up locality of fine apartments and homes. The negroes got to the edge of this and into it. It was as if a fire were creeping up on the region. The character of localities changed almost in a week. The blacks had to go somewhere and they went where they could. There was race war in which houses were bombed.

Trouble Is Checked; Menace Remains

The negroes had found the lake and they used it. A black boy went among white bathers and was killed for his act. That started the riots which disgraced Chicago for nearly a week and which startled the city by a revelation of the primitive savagery it contained.

The pressure is not removed. The negroes must find homes, and in finding they they have forced a hostile contact. There were some bad race and k crimes which luckily did not have eir worst consequences.

Politics makes the matter worse. Mayor Thompson acquired the negro vote. He almost inherited it. Any politician would have used it. Thompson consolidated it. In a close race between white factions the blacks are enough to determine. They have determined elections. They are not essentially idealistic in politics. The bacon is important and the politician who deals successfully with them cuts it occasionally.

That has produced a growing shade of dark in Chicago municipal affairs. For the second time in the record a negro was nominated on police returns, for municipal court judge, and for the second time was found, after a discreet canvass of the votes, not to have been nominated.

No one thinks that Chicago is ready for a negro judge, but the chance has been taken twice, once by Deneen and the second time by Thompson.

There are serious people in Chicago who fear that the solution has not yet been found and that the danger is by no means past. If the negroes find places to live without driving the whites before them, and if the police suppress the black and tan resorts of viciousness where black and white women, black and white gamblers and black and white bootleggers mingle, the dangerous time may pass, but the elements of danger are all present.

Probe Spending of Defense Funds

The Chicago Defender
3-20-20

Crude Method of Handling Publicly Solicited Funds Bared in Court Trial

In a suit that arose in the effort of Attorney James N. Sims to collect payment for the defense he conducted for Clarence Jones and Edward Robinson, accused of murder and rioting last summer, the affairs of the Chicago Peace and Protective association an organization formed shortly after the race riots to furnish funds, publicly solicited, to provide sufficient and adequate protection to the victims of the racial conflict, were aired fully before Judge Moran in the municipal court. The association came in for a turn of scolding at the bar when Rev John W. Robinson, pastor of St Mark's M. E. church, treasurer, refused to acknowledge the signatures of Rev. G. R. Bryant, president, and Rev. A. J. Bowling, secretary, which were attached to a voucher requiring the payment of $50 to Attorney Sims. He was awarded a judgment for the amount by the court.

Funds Handling Exposed

At the hearing on March 12 of a citation asking for a ruling to determine the assets of the Chicago Peace and Protective association, Attorney James A. Terry, 3456 State street, representing Sims, caused the slipshod methods of the handling of the funds to be exposed. When the attorney requested Rev. Robinson to produce the books of the association on the ground that his answers indicated he was concealing the amount of money collected and the disposition made of the funds, Attorney F. L. Barnett representing Rev. Robinson, raised an objection, which was sustained by the court.

Check Turned Down

In answer to Judge Moran's questions Rev. Robinson stated that he never kept any books, but had turned his receipts and papers over to the auditing committee; that the only money he knew of belonging to the association was $40, which was deposited in the R. W. Hunter bank that Prof. Mundy had stopped payment on his check for $150, which he produced in court. He further admitted that he did not know who had the books of the association.

No Records Kept

Wm. H. Terrell, real estate broker of the firm of Anderson & Terrell treasurer of the finance committee of the association, in answer to questions propounded to him by the judge and attorneys, said that he had never kept any books and did not know how much money the association had collected. Mr. Terrell declared he acted only as treasurer in the absence of Rev. Robinson. At the conclusion of the examinations Judge Moran said: "I do not see how a corporation can go along without keeping books. Petition is dismissed. There is nothing to grant rule for."

"GET RID OF YOUR NEGRO DRIVER OR WE WILL," THREAT

WAUKEGAN [illegible] SUN
JUNE 4, 1920

"What are you doing with that negro driver on your delivery wagon? Get rid of him or we will!" That was the substance of an anonymous letter received Thursday by a prominent Genesee street merchant.

The letter bore a Waukegan postmark and was roughly scrawled in pencil on a scrap of paper.

The merchant does not intend to pay any attention to the threat and tore up the letter.

Several other Waukegan business men have received similar "poison pen" letters, and it is believed they were written by the same person.

The merchant does not intend to report the matter to the postal or police authorities.

The firm requested the Sun not to mention their name for the reason that it might injure the driver.

"FOR THE FUN OF THE THING"

Chicago Defender
6-12-20

THE WAUKEGAN near race riot, as some of the dailies are wont scribe the disgraceful scenes enacted in this little near-by village, demstrates how necessary it is to look with suspicion upon some members of regularly constituted organizations whose sworn duty it is to uphold the law. The Great Lakes naval school is located in Waukegan. Several hundred marines took upon themselves the task of [illegible] member of our group from the village. Not that they had committed any offense, but "for the fun of the thing," as one of the participants told the commandant.

PROMPT ACTION by the Waukegan authorities, Rear Admiral Frederick Bassett and several overseas veterans with riot guns averted what undoubtedly would have been a bloody battle. This "incident" occurring as it did in the North, brings no support or approval to the law breakers from the populace. The record shows two white men were shot in the melee, and what is more, no trumped up charge of "assaulting a white girl" has been given as the cause. The marines are to be severely punished for the part they played in the affair. If after a thorough investigation it is found one or more civilians were behind the movement punishment commensurate with the crime will be meted out. Things have come to a pretty pass when those we hire to protect us, who wear the uniform of Uncle Sam, turn traitor and stab us in the back.

FREE MEN ACCUSED BY CASS HARRIS

The Defender
3-27-20

Evidence Given Behind Closed Doors Fails to Convict in Court

Sergeant Edward J. Mitchell (white), 15th police precinct, and Julius Benvennuti, an Italian who runs a pool room at 27th and La Salle streets, were acquitted by a jury in Judge Joseph Sabath's criminal court. The men were indicted in conjunction with Cass Harris, 5429 Wabash avenue, for conspiracy. Harris obtained a severance and testified for the state. Harris testified that during the recent Race riots he and a party of friends were arrested at 26th and Wentworth avenue, and charged with assault to commit murder.

Harris, State Witness

After obtaining bail he was playing pool in Julius' place. Julius sought him out, and said: "I heard you were in trouble. I can fix it for you." Mitchell, accompanied by Walter Kelley, 132 W. 29th street, came out to his house and asked him how much it was worth to him. He finally arranged with Julius to pay $800 to fix the case. He gave the money to Julius in the presence of Mitchell, who inquired: "Are you sure there is $800 there?" Mitchell appeared before Judge Barasa at his preliminary hearing and told the court that he was unable to locate the complaining witness. The story told by Harris was repudiated by Mitchell, Kelley and Benvennuti

To Hear Other Cases

Benvennuti acknowledged that he had the money belonging to Harris but he had taken it at Harris' request for safe keeping, while Harris was intoxicated. He was corroborated by his brother, Caeser. The fair and impartial rulings of Judge Sabath were a distinct feature of the trial. The trial of Harris, Moss Thompson, Guerney Moore, Oliver Starr, Edward Edmunds and Arnett Hurd, who are charged with assault to murder, carrying concealed weapons, and conspiracy to riot will be called before Judge Sabath March 25.

Harris was at one time proprietor of the old Elite No. 1, 31st and State street, where he was arrested last August by detectives from States Attorney Hoyne's office following the announcement that he had tried to bribe police officials. He is said to have developed into a star witness for the state after being questioned for several days. Harris, it is claimed, was carried to the Briggs House, where he was literally "banqueted" for squealing. He was released pending the trial of Mitchell and Benvennuti and placed in custody of Detective Sergeant Jo[illegible]ins Glenn.

ANOTHER FALSE RIOT REPORT IN CHICAGO

Chicago Defender
8-13-1920

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The riot reported by the daily newspapers between Colored men and Italians at Chicago Heights is without foundation. There was a fight between a Colored family and a few Italians when the latter went to the house of the colored people looking for a Hungarian who was accused of having killed an Italian last week. The Hungarian had moved and rented to the colored family.

There are about three thousand colored men employed in the steel mills in Chicago Heights, where a strike has been in progress among the Italians, and this has led to some strain and feeling which the news articles have magnified. Deputy Sheriff Sultan said there had been no clash.

The ugly riots reported at West Frankfort, Ill., and Denver, Colo., in which mobs are reported to have killed a number of people and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property show the unceasing tendency of the American public toward mob violence and lynch-law, said a prominent colored official today. The Government has sat supinely by while mobs lynched Negroes and committed other atrocities upon us and may expect to reap a whirlwind from the seeds of discontent which its indifferent attitude has permitted to spring up.

Riots - 1920

ONE WHITE MAN AND NEGRO KILLED IN KANSAS RACE WAR

Shooting of White Grocer Is Followed by Surging of Humanitty Into Streets When Rioting Breaks Out Thursday Night

MURDER FOLLOWED BY DAY OF EXCITEMENT

Rifles, Revolvers and Shotguns Used; Most of Population Obeys Police Orders to Remain in Homes Avoiding General Outbreak

(Associated Press.)

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., Dec. 16—One white man is known to have been killed and two wounded possibly fatally, as a result of a race riot which broke out here shortly before 7 o'clock tonight. Two negroes are believed to have been killed, according to an announcement by E. H. Hall, chief of police, who stated late tonight that the situation was under control.

The trouble, according to officials was the result of excitement over the shooting here early today of R. R. Wharton, a white grocer, who was killed at his place of business early today by a negro. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

The negro was captured by a posse late today and placed in jail here. Early this evening crowds of whites and negroes began congregating in the downtown streets. Suddenly a shot was fired. The crowds rushed towards each other and the shooting became promiscuous. Rifles, revolvers and shotguns were used.

The message, which came from a telephone operator at Independence, said the trouble broke out suddenly and followed a day of excitment over the shooting of a white man, a grocer, this morning.

Shortly after Wharton was killed the alarm was spread and hundreds of men gathered hurriedly, some of them armed, to seek for the robber. The search kept up for hours without any definite results. Race feeling was stirred up by the insistence of the searchers in trying to find the slayer of Wharton in the houses of other negroes.

Various minor clashes resulted from the agressiveness of the man hunt and open violence broke out in the evening. Shots were fired in many of the streets and houses were punctured with the bullets, the struggle becoming more violent with each succeeding volley.

All sorts of weapons were brought into play by both sides and the streets were lighted by the flames of firearms while men and even women and children rushed through the thoroughfares in the negro quarter fighting and shooting.

By nine o'clock reports of three deaths had been brought to police headquarters and the fighting had extended in some cases outside the city limits with whites in pursuit of negroes. The negroes seemed to have few firearms and rushed about in panic, seeking to escape. Reports to the police, however, indicated that the negroes had fired on whites in several instances.

Most of the population of Independence, which has 13,000 inhabitants, obeyed the orders of the police to remain in their homes to avoid stirring up further trouble.

TROOPS CALLED FOR

(Associated Press)

TOPEKA, KANS., Dec. 16—No state troops can reach Independence before noon tomorrow, authorities at that place were notified tonight when they appealed to the state for troops, to handle the mob situation here. The nearest state troops avaliable from the standpoint of railroad connections are at Whichita and at Kansas City, Kansas, according to adjutant General C. I. Martin.

LEGION MEN ON DUTY

(Associated Press)

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., Dec. 16—Realizing early that the situation was a difficult one, the authorities sent out emergency calls for members of the home guards and the American legion. These responded promptly and the combined efforts of the whites succeeded in in dispersing the crowds and forcing the negroes back to their section of the city.

Tonight's rioting started when Mayor John I. Wadman and Chief of Police Hall approached a group of about 20 negroes in the street. The negroes were armed, according to the authorities and when they were asked to go home they refused. Just then a group of white men came down the street and one of the negroes, according to the authorities, fired into them. A general fussilade then began, with the original forces augmented.

Lawrence Lennon, a white boy, was shot through the lungs and died a few minutes later. Arthur Harper, a negro was instantly killed. Fred Kelly white, was shot in the hip and Arthur Midebeck and F. S. McHenry, both received body wounds in the exchang of shots. The last three named are not expected to live, according to physicians.

Rifles and shotguns were used in the fighting. Late tonight a posse brought in a negro and he was lodged in the Independence jail.

Kansas.

KANSAS GUARDSMEN GO TO INDEPENDENCE

the Montgomery Advertiser 12-17-20

Scene of Riot Thursday Night Will Be Patrolled; Officials Are Apprehensive

(Associated Press)

INDEPENDENCE, KANS., Dec. 17.—Kansas national guardsmen were reported on their way to this little oil city tonight to take charge of the situation growing out of last night's race trouble which resulted in the killing of two persons and the wounding of five others.

Following a day of apprehension over the possibility of further trouble should an attempt be made tonight to lynch Noble Green, a negro, accused of the shooting of R. R. Wharton, a white grocer, Mayor John I. Wadman announced he had been promised two companies of guardsmen would arrive early tomorrow.

It was the killing of Wharton, and the subsequent arrest of Green by a posse that precipitated last night's disorders. A tense situation prevailed tonight, with the town under patrol by more than 300 home guardsmen. American Legion members and citizens, sworn in as deputy sheriffs and all armed.

Officials were apprehensive that after nightfall there would come an attempt to storm the jail and obtain Green. Green was positively identified today by Ralph Mitchell as the man he saw run from Wharton's store after the shooting of Wharton and looting of the cash register. Announcement of the identification of Green increased the tension.

It appeared late today that an outbreak was imminent when word came of the wounding of Oran Small, a 17 year old white youth. An excited crowd gathered about the city hall but dispersed when it was announced that the youth was shot accidentally.

A coroner's inquest was held behind closed doors to investigate the rioting last night. The finding was not announced.

The funeral of Wharton was held late in the day and this served to stir comment with citizens who were congregated on every street corner.

Negroes appeared on the streets during the day but were not molested. Two negroes were arrested by the civilian guards and held for alleged incendiary remarks. Afternoon newspapers printed an appeal from the widow of Wharton to all citizens to refrain from mob violence and let the law take its course in dealing with the alleged slayer of her husband.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 17, 1920

Two Killed in Race Riot; Women Join in Battle

Street Battle Staged in Kansas Town After Negro Slays White Man; Appeal for Troops

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Dec. 16.—One white boy and one negro were killed, three men probably were fatally wounded in rioting here to-night after an all-day search for a negro who held up and killed R. R. Wharton, a suburban grocer, this morning. Late to-night Chief o Police Hall said he had the situation under control, but that he had already appealed to Governor Allen for state troops.

Wharton was killed in his store early to-day by a negro, who escaped with about $300. Shortly afterward the alarm was spread and hundreds of men gathered, some of them armed, to seek for the robber. The search kept up for hours without any definite results. Race feeling was stirred up by the insistence of the searchers in trying to find the slayer of Wharton in the houses of other negroes.

Various minor clashes resulted from the aggressiveness of the man hunt and open violence broke out in the evening. Shots were fired in many of the streets and houses were punctured with bullets, the struggle becoming more violent with each succeeding volley.

All sorts of weapons were brought into play by both sides, and the streets were lighted by the flames of firearms, while men and even women and children rushed through the thoroughfares in the negro quarter, fighting and shouting.

By 9 o'clock the fighting had extended in some cases outside the city limits, with whites in pursuit of negroes.

Late tonight Chief of Police E. N. Hall said he had the situation under control, but that he had already applied to the governor for state troops.

Realizing early that the situation was a difficult one, the authorities sent out emergency calls for members of the home guards and the American Leagion. These responded promptly and the combined efforts of the whites succeeded in dispersing the crowds and forcing the negroes back to their section o fthe city.

Negro Fired on Whites.

Tonight's rioting started when Mayor John L. Wadman and Chief of Police Hall approached a group of about 20 negroes on the street. The negroes were armed, according to the authorities, and when they were asked to go home they refused. Just then a group of white men came down the street and one of the negroes, according to the authorities, fired into them. A general fusillade then began, with the original forces augmented.

Lawrence Lennon, a white boy, was shot through the lungs and died a few minutes later. Arthur Harper, a negro, was instantly killed. Fred Kelly, white, was shot in the hip and Arthur Mibeck and F. S. McHenry both received body wounds in the exchange of shots. The last three named are not expected to live, according to physicians.

Rifles and shotguns were used in the fighting. Late tonight a posse brought in a negro and he was lodged in the Independence jail.

Race Feeling Stirred.

Shortly after Wharton was killed the alarm was spread and hundreds of men gathered hurriedly, some of them armed, to seek for the robber. The search kept up for hours without any definite results. Race feeling was stirred up by the insistence of the searchers in trying to find the slayer of Wharton in the houses of other negroes.

Various minor clashes resulted from the aggressiveness of the man hunt. Shots were fired in many of the streets and houses were punctured with the bullets, the struggle becoming more violent with each succeeding volley.

By 9 o'clock the fighting had extended in some cases outside the city limits with whites in pursuit of negroes. The negroes seemed to have few firearms and rushed about in panic, seeking to escape.

Most of the population of Independence, which has 13,000 inhabitants, obeyed the orders of the police to remain in their homes to avoid stirring up further trouble.

BATTLE OF RACES RAGES IN KANSAS

The Constitution 12-17-20

Two Killed and Three Fatally Wounded in Riot Growing Out of Killing of Grocer by Negro.

Independence, Kan., December 16. One white boy and one negro were killed and three men probably fatally wounded in rioting here tonight following an all-day search for a negro who held up and killed a suburban grocer, R. R. Wharton.

N Y C AMERICAN
DECEMBER 17, 1920

Die in Kansas Race Riot Caused by White's Murder

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Dec. 16.—One white boy and one negro were killed, three men were wounded in rioting here to-night, following an all-day search for a negro who held up and killed a suburban grocer.

Late to-night, Chief of Police E. N. Hall said he had the situation under control, but he had already appealed to Governor Allen for State troops.

Riots—1920 Kentucky

DO THE GOOD CITIZENS OF THIS COMMUNITY WANT A RACE RIOT?

Of course the answer to that question is "No." But that is exactly what Louisville will have unless some check is put upon the appeals to Race Prejudice now being made by certain Democratic speakers and newspapers in a desperate effort to elect their ticket.

All issues of the campaign are forgotten or minimized. The League of Nations, the merits of Cox and Harding, Beckham and Ernst, Richmond and Ogden, all are ignored and these demagogues resort to the cry of "Nigger, Nigger" for victory.

We submit that every slur, indeed every reference, made to COLORRED people in this campaign only serves to arouse a race antagonism that bodes no good for the peaceful relations of the races in this city.

There are thousands of intelligent, refined WHITE WOMEN who are now possible voters. IT IS A REFLECTION ON THEIR INTELLIGENCE AND IT IS AN INSULT TO THEIR INTELLIGENCE to appeal to them for their votes on the ground that "80,000 Negro women" will vote a certain ticket; or that "Negro Cooks and Maids are impudent" or that "Negro women rode up from the South in a sleeper."

These are outrageous and silly arguments to bring to intelligent people as reasons for voting for or against certain tickets and candidates. Aside from that the moral and psychological effects these assertions have on the community are harmful.

Read Col. J. H. Haager's speech to Parkland White Women; read Senator Harlan's speech in Franklin county; read Mrs. Buckner's speech at Bardstown—all direct appeals to race passion, having nothing whatever to do with the great issues before the people.

These are grave times. Every patriotic citizen is seriously concerned as to how to vote so that the best interests of the nation will be served and it is the basest politics for any speaker to appeal to the Passions and not the Reason of the Voter.

The other day a Colored man—a type of the best citizenship, WHITE or COLORED in points of intelligence, dress and general respectability—sat beside a White Man on a crowded street car. At once the fellow opened up a tirade of abuse, filled with vulgarity, and demanded that this Colored man leave the seat. His language was so offensive and shocking that he was called down by a number of White Men and Women. Suppose, instead of this quiet, orderly Colored man this had been another kind. We do not know what would have happened.

This is only one of many such occurrences which are becoming too frequent for the good of the city. And they are all directly traceable to such speeches as that of Col. Haager and certain editorials in the Post and Irish American.

Knowing the situation from the Colored man's viewpoint The News fears the outcome of such a campaign will be a Race Riot. The relations between the races in this community are peaceful and pleasant.

Sd -ivv@gpbA,ux

Shall they be disturbed by political demagogues, who hesitate at nothing that seems to have a promise of victory?

Because The News is a good citizen; because it is intensely interested in the welfare of all the people; because it dreads even to think of the streets of Louisville running red with blood spilt because of a lot of irresponsibles, it appeals to the good element of Both Races to do all in their power to restrain the thoughtless and vicious of Both Races.

Particularly, does it appeal to the WHITE PRESS of the city, to the WHITE CHURCH, to all organizations and agencies working for a Greater and Better Louisville, to use their good offices and influence to the end that political speakers confine themselves to the issues of the day and avoid appeals to Race prejudice.

We warn you, every slur, every reference to the Color question, arouses in the ignorant and thoughtless of both Races all degrees of hate and suspicion and antagonism.

We warn you, there are a considerable number of Colored people too ready and too eager to settle these affairs with fisticuffs and firearms.

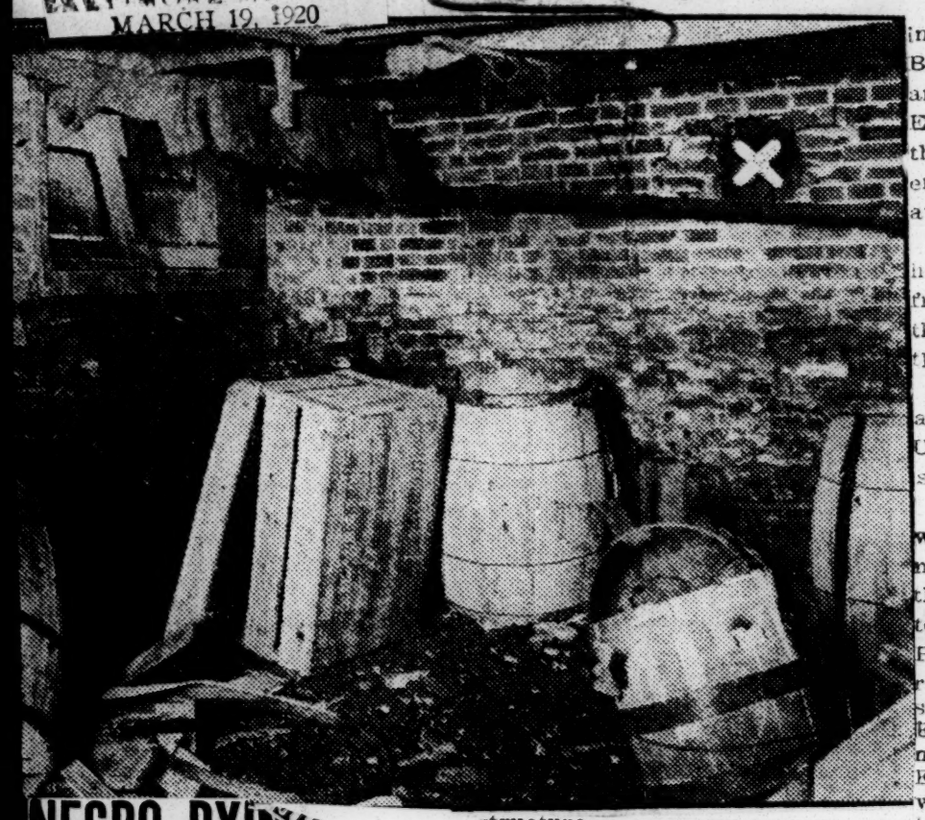
If trouble comes; if Louisville is to have a Chicago riot, as intimated by Col. Haager, may the blood be on his head and the heads of ALL of US who do not do our part in avoiding it.

Riots - 1920

Maryland.

"Fort" Where Negro Desperado Held Police At Bay Until He Was Shot

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
MARCH 19, 1920



structure.

NEGRO DYING, POLICE SHOT IN RIOT

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
MARCH 19, 1920

Two Hundred Policemen Attack Barricaded House On Saratoga Street To Capture Man.

BLACKS FEARED DISSECTION

The belief current among negroes of the city that white physicians are abducting colored persons alive for dissection purposes was responsible for the race riot which caused William Scott (colored) to barricade himself for four hours in the cellar of 507 West Saratoga street and shoot two patrolmen who tried to arrest him, according to the police.

Scott is at present in a dying condition at University Hospital with 39 bullet holes in his body.

It required the efforts of more than 200 policemen to arrest Scott, who barricaded himself in a barrel in the cellar of the Saratoga street house. In their efforts to get at him the policemen were forced to tunnel under the rear of the building in such a manner as to almost wreck the

The affair started at Druid Hi avenue and St. Mary street, wher Edward M. O'Brien, a dentist, Par Heights and Belvidere avenues; Wil liam Livingston and a third man were waiting for a car. Just as a crowd of negroes from a neighboring dance hall were approaching the corner the third man boarded a car with the salutation, "Good night, Doc," addressed to the dentist.

Started To Beat Them.

This greeting, according to the police, inspired the negroes with the belief that O'Brien and his friends were looking for prey for the dissection table and they started to beat the two white men. When Patrolmen Koch and Waldsachs, in plain clothes, put in an appearance they turned their wrath upon the policemen.

Koch and Waldsachs took Co Fields (colored), 1610 McCulloh who appeared to be the leader affray, and, closely pursued b mob of negroes, started to lead prisoners down Druid Hill ave. The mob pressed close, however, a after emptying their revolvers with no effect the policemen were compelled to release their prisoners. O'Brien in the meantime had gone to Maryland General Hospital for aid.

Police Reinforced.

About this time the police were reinforced by Patrolmen Minners, Bauer and Witte, who attempted to arrest Scott. The negro fled down Eutaw street, firing his revolver at the policemen as he ran. The chase ended only when he entered the house at 507 West Saratoga street.

Minners entered the cellar of the house and received a bullet in his leg from the revolver of the negro. Levy then made an attempt and suffered the same fate.

Levy was able to go to his home after the bullet was removed at University Hospital, but Minners is still confined to the hospital.

The fact that by this time the house was surrounded by a large mob of negroes who threatened violence to the policemen caused Lieutenant Ostendorf to set out from the Western Police Station with a patrol filled with reserves. In the meantime word was sent to the United Railways and Electric Company, the Fire Department and the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Company, each of which sent powerful lights to aid in locating Scott in the cellar of his house.

The lamps made the cellar as bright as day and the negro was seen crouching in an empty barrel. Lieutenant Ostendorff threw a guard about the building and then in company with Round Sergeant Davis led his policemen into the house. The negro immediately opened fire and the patrolmen were driven back.

Held At Bay Four Hours.

For nearly four hours the police were held at bay until Patrolman Lucian Smith dug a trench under the rear wall of the house. Then crawling through the hole Smith by means of hooks overturned the barrel in which Scott was hiding.

As Sergeant Moore and Patrolman McClean approached him after he had been uncovered, Scott fired twice point blank at the patrolmen and missed them. These were his last shots, and when taken he was in a half-conscious condition.

Negroes Charged Crowd.

A large crowd of whites had gathered outside the house and were watching the efforts of the police to oust Scott. Suddenly William Robinson (colored), 24 years old, 1108 Pennsylvania avenue, leading a gang of negroes, all armed with rocks, charged the crowd. A riot ensued, during which Robinson was shot in the hip. Cries of "Lynch hir" were heard, and Robinson was hurried away to the Western Police Station by Patrolman Dulcan.

Police Guard Negro's Cot.

Scott was taken to University Hospital, where it was found that he had received 39 bullet wounds in his body. Dr. Whitted of the Hospital staff removed bullets from his left breast, left cheek and from both legs. Despite the fact that he is not expected to live a strong police guard has been placed around his cot.

O'Brien was arrested on a technical charge of disorderly conduct and taken to the Northwestern Police Station, where he was later released on $40 collateral.

Rear Wall Falls In.

The house at 507 West Saratoga street was badly wrecked as a result of the battle. In their first efforts to locate Scott the police tore up the flooring in various parts of the house. Later as a result of the tunnel dug by Patrolman Smith the entire rear wall of the structure fell.

According to the police, many negroes of the city have taken to carrying arms in the belief that their race is being victimized by physicians for dissecting purposes. The bugaboo seems to be the rumor that interne from hospitals have been invadin the negro districts armed with hypodermic needles by means of which they render their victims unconscious before they take them to the hospital.

Coleman Fields, a 17-year-old boy, who was arrested by the patrolmen for his part in the affair, was a prime mover in the attack, and it is believed by the police that he thought that the white men were responsible for the disappearance of his younger sister, who left home last week. He called to his friends that these were the men who had stolen his sister to cut her up in the hospitals.

Hospital Nurses Panicky.

The nurses in Maryland General Hospital, which is in the neighborhood where the shooting first started, were thrown into a mild panic when the fusillade of shots began. Later, when the firing started anew on Saratoga street, with over 200 guns and revolvers blazing, the wind, which was from the south at the time, bore the sound to them with startling clearness. They thought that the negroes in the vicinity had begun to attack the whites and ran to the third floor of the building. Sergeant Byrne of the Northwestern district entered the hospital and quieted them.

In his report to Captain Henry of the Northwestern district Patrolman Waldsacks stated that all the negroes who participated in the affair seemed to be well armed, and that many shots were fired by negroes whom the police encountered while they were chasing Scott. It is his belief, as stated to the Captain, that the negroes of the northwestern section of the city are rapidly arming themselves and no longer fear the sight of drawn revolvers in the hands of policemen. He says that the negroes recognized him and Koch as patrolmen, even though they were in plain clothes, and openly threatened to kill them when they first entered the fray.

Scott was especially loud, saying that he didn't give a d—— if they were policeman; that they should be killed for interfering with the negroes and that he intended to do it, at the same time urging the other negroes on. While chasing Scott, Waldsack's revolver jammed and he was unable to extract an empty cartridge, but he continued after the negro, who was firing as he ran.

Mistaken For Policeman.

O'Brien said that he thinks that he was mistaken for Waldsacks when the negroes made their first attack on him and Livingston, as several called him by the patrolman's name and called to the others to "get him."

NEGRO DESPERADO WOUNDED 39 TIMES

CAPTURED IN CELLAR AFTER THREE-HOUR BATTLE.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
MARCH 23, 1920

CRAZED BY HOSPITAL SCARE

W. A. Scott, Believing Absurd Story of Negro Kidnapping Cases for Dissection Purposes, Leads Crowd of Negroes Against White Men. Companion Shot—Two Policemen Wounded During Chase—Saratoga Street House, Where Gunman Hides, Wrecked.

The circulation of an absurd report that hospital internes were kidnapping negroes for dissection purposes, which had caused many residents of the colored sections to arm themselves, resulted, early yesterday morning, in a riot, during which two negroes and two policemen were shot, and a house on West Saratoga street, in which one of the negroes barricaded himself, wrecked.

W. A. Scott, a young mulatto, 425 West Monument street, is dying at the University Hospital from 39 gun shot wounds, inflicted during a three-hour battle with the police; William Robinson, another negro, of 1108 Pennsylvania avenue, is also at the hospital suffering from wounds in the hip and head; Patrolman Charles Minners, Northwestern District, is at the Maryland General Hospital with a wounded foot, and Patrolman Herbert Levy, Western District, is at his home with a bullet-punctured leg.

Among those who had a miraculous escape from death when the negro was making his way toward the cellar was Walter Leroy Watson, secretary to Marshal Carter. Watson and Sergeant Rohe were at

a cabaret on Franklin street when they heard the commotion. The former hurried down Paca street and met the negro, who was running west on Mulberry street. The fugitive ran into an alley between Paca and Eutaw streets and fired two shots at Watson. The fact that a large tree stood between the negro and Watson saved the latter's life.

The first floor of the house resembles a sieve, for the police fired a large number of bullets through the boards in the hope they would wound the negro. Watson said last night that 2,000 shots had been fired.

CHANCE REMARK STARTS IT.

A chance remark incited the trouble. Dr. Edward O'Brien, a dentist, of Park Heights avenue, and a friend, William Livingston, left Reilly's Hotel shortly before 2 o'clck and were standing at Druid Hill avenue and St. Mary street, just before they bade each other goodnight. At the same time a party of negroes emerged from a dance hall across the street. As he was about to take leave of O'Brien, Livingston shouted, "Good night Doc." Two of the negroes had been quarreling over a girl, and were infuriated. When they heard "Doc" they turned their attention to the white men, whom they evidently believed were internes out after colored people for dissection. About 30 negroes surrounded the two men and guns were brought in evidence. They ordered the white men to leave the neighborhood. An argument ensued.

SCOTT BECOMES LEADER.

O'Brien and Livingston took flight and ran toward the Maryland General Hospital. Sergt. Hugh Bryne and Patrolman Kaskall appeared on the scene and attempted to stem the advance of the blacks. Scott then assumed leadership of the negroes and defied the police. More policemen appeared, and Scott, becoming separated from the crowd, began to run. As he fled he turned and fired at the white men. Patrolmen Minners and Levy then joined the chase and Scott took refuge in the rear of the cellar of 507 West Saratoga street, the home of Oliver Kirk. He fired as Manners and Levy followed him, wounding both officers. He then crept into a barrel and hid there. Reserves were called from the Western Police Station and surrounded the house. Policemen and civilians fired revolvers, shotguns and rifles into the cellar, but could not disable the negro, who answered several volleys.

Searchlights were played into the cellar and patches of flooring were torn up, but Scott could not be located. Under the direction of Round Sergeant Davis shots were fired through a hole which was made in the cellar wall, but these also were ineffective. Later, Pipeman Charles Ryan, of No. 1 Engine Company, with several other persons, enlarged the hole in the wall and also made a sort of trench, affording a way into the cellar that would not expose the policemen to the negro's fire. This required from two to three hours, and at intervals Scott tried to reach the policemen with his bullets.

POLICEMEN SURROUND BLOCK.

Meanwhile, 200 policemen were surrounding the block. William Robinson, in the meantime, had recruited the other negroes and with pistols and bricks attempted to attack the whites. Cries of "Lynch him" were raised, and the negroes were forced to run. Robinson took to his heels north on Paca street, but was felled by a bullet in the hip. He later made his getaway, but was caught when he applied at the Maryland General Hospital for treatment for his wound.

Scott had crawled into one of a dozen or more barrels, and it was by means of long poles thrust through the hole in the cellar wall that the surrounding barrels were overturned and the hiding place of the desperado exposed. A jab into the barrel caused him to raise himself, and it was at once seen that he had been wounded severely. This was at 4:30 A. M. Nevertheless, the negro was desperate, and raised his gun to fire into the crowd, but a charge of buck shot laid him out for the time being. He was sent to University Hospital.

The wild tales of negro kidnapping have been given much credence by the negroes because these tales seem to be fostered by a negro publication. It happened that a sister of one of the crowd of blacks had been missing from home and that some weeks ago two negroes disappeared. Because there was no immediate explanation of the cases this publication, it is said, at once adopted the idnapping theory, with the result hat more than 200 revolvers were urchased by negroes within the last wo weeks.

RIOTS AND COLORED POLICE

W. A. Scott, ex-soldier and one of the men involved in the recent rioting in Northwest Baltimore is dead. Whether he died of gunshot wounds inflicted by the police or of the beating said to have been administered after his capture, cannot be determined. Nor is it material, for the thing is past and done. Afro American

Scott was not ignorant, he was not impelled to fire on plain clothes men because he thot they were night doctors. Anyone who asserts these things and puts down the cause of the riot as superstition, will one day awaken to his folly. 3-26-20

So far as can be determined there was a fight between white and colored men. The former had made remarks to a colored girl. Scott among others resented the insult. Police coming upon the fracas, as is their custom, arrested the colored man allowing the white man to go.

There was a time when this could be done with impunity. It can't be done now. When a colored and a white man fight, police must arrest both parties. When they don't, we have a disturbance like the one last week, and we have colored people arming themselves for future disturbances.

From all that can be learned of the affair, last Thursday night, and it is difficult to learn all about it, diplomatic action of the police would have saved a serious situation, the effects of which will be felt for some time to come.

There is this further thing to be said. The situation is dangerous. White people realize it. Colored people realize it. At a moment's notice, without warning and without cause a riot menaces the lives of ordinarily peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Why. Because the whole system of justice, from police to Supreme Court is white.

Stopping the sale of firearms does not stop riots. This is what President Wilson would call trying to stop grievances by shutting off protests. Confidence in the police department would help and colored policemen in colored sections is the first step in restoring the confidence of colored people in the Baltimore police force.

Old H. C. L. has the Virgin Islands fast in his grip. The recent additions to the United States were hosts to a special Congressional Investigating Committee recently and the visitors came to the conclusion that comforts are cheaper in Washington than Christianstead.

Here is the price list of several commodities fixed by the Food Commission of the Islands: Flour 11c per lb.; raw sugar 16c per lb.; lard 48c per lb.; eggs 72c per dozen; cornmeal 9c per lb.; milk 13c per quart. It costs 40c to have a sheet laundered, $1.00 for a spread and 40c to see the movies.

The Islanders have been U. S. citizens little more than a year, but if they learn American ways as quickly as they have learned to charge high prices, they will soon be eligible for statehood.

Up to the time the Government Price Fixers got into action, retailers were selling whisky at four to five dollars a pint. Now the maximum fair price is $2.50 a pint for 'likker' that actually cost one dollar and a half wholesale. Altogether the cost of a little "jump steady" is discouraging to all but the wealthy.

POLICEMEN TO GET MODERN WEAPONS

BALTIMORE MD STAR
MARCH 20, 1920

Pistol Battles Show Necessity; Marshal May Ask Ban On

Guns to Negroes.

As a result of the battle of the police and William A. Scott, colored, yesterday, the Police Department of the city is making a move to equip its men with larger caliber revolvers. This and other recent circumstances have made the department feel the necessity of better equipment. Scott, it is said today, is expected to recover, in spite of the 39 firearm wounds his body suffered in the battle.

The bandits who recently smashed the windows and robbed the James R. Armiger Company of two traps of diamonds were equipped with the latest type of automatic pistols, capable of shooting accurately at a much greater range than those of the policemen. If a uniformed policeman had attempted to capture the bandits, the police say, they could not have kept them at bay, for, with their automatics, the policeman's revolver would have been useless, the police weapon, being of an ancient type, accurate aim would fall a hundred yards short of the range of the bandits' guns.

Another striking illustration was shown to the police officials of how out of date the department's revolvers are when William A. Scott, colored, after shooting two policemen, kept at bay nearly two dozen policemen with his automatic pistol.

Scott May Recover.

Although shot 39 times and having 22 pieces of lead removed from his body yesterday by physicians at University Hospital, Scott will live, according to the physicians, and will be able to stand trial in company with his pay, William Robinson, who also was shot in the leg.

Western district policemen are standing guard over the negroes at the hospital. It was reported in police circles this morning that Marshal Carter may ask for a ban on the sale of firearms to negroes.

FATAL RACE RIOTS.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
MARCH 19 1920

Negro Receives 39 Bullet Wounds and Two Policemen Shot.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Two policemen were shot and a negro victim of the "Hospital Superstition" that for several weeks has had Baltimore's colored population carrying guns, probably will die from wounds following a gun fight her to-day.

The negro believing the policemen, in civilian dress, were physicians. A shot started a pursuit and a running pistol fight. The fugitive barricaded himself in a cellar and held back the police and crowd for four hours during which he received thirty-nine bullet wounds.

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
MARCH 22 1920

NEGRO DESPERADO DIES

William Scott Succumbs To Wounds Received In Battle With Police.

William Scott, negro desperado, who last Friday night was captured after a siege in a West Saratoga street house after holding the police reserves of the city at bay two hours, died this afternoon at University Hospital of the 39 bullet wounds which were inflicted upon him in the battle.

His death followed an operation to remove some of the bullets, which it had been thought would result in saving his life.

Riots – 1920

Maryland

On the right is the house at 507 West Saratoga street, where William Scott (colored) held the police and a large crowd at bay for four hours this morning until he was shot and captured. Two policemen were shot. Scott took refuge in the cellar and fired from the front window marked X. In the interior view of the cellar, shown on the left, is seen the hole (marked X) in the rear wall through which Scott also fired on the besiegers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Riots—1920

Massachusetts.

RACE RIOT IN ROXBURY

Guardian 9/4/20

It is to the shame of Roxbury that a Colored man should have been mobbed Thursday night of last week. The newspaper report that the Colored mben were trying to kidnap a white girl is apparently a lie made up to excuse the mobbing and the brutality of the policeman who broke Fred Ames' jaw with his club. Ames and Henry Stiles were arrested, the latter on a charge, "drunkenness" as usual. Ames was taken to the City Hospital in a way to aroue prejudice against him. The men say, and their story seems true, that they got out of their car to remonstrate against a white girl hitting the car with a stone. The Ntional Equal Rights League will act on the matter.

Riots – 1920 New Jersey

NEAR RACE RIOT IN LAFAYETTE PROMPTLY SMUELCHED BY POLICE

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
MARCH 19, 1920

Colored Boy Stabbed White Youth and Assailant's Brother Who Secured Rifle Was Threatened by Mob.

Quick action by Capt. Timothy Murphy and an impromptu riot squad, recruited from a physical training class in the Communipaw Avenue station gymnasium, prevented what might have proved a serious race riot in the Lafayette section yesterday afternoon. The disorder, which was practically nipped in the bud after crowds of thirty or more blacks and whites had gathered in threatening groups at Pacific Avenue and Ash Street, was caused by a stabbing match, marked also by a display of firearms.

The injured man is Raymond Connell, 22 years old, of 239 Halladay Street, who is in the City Hospital suffering from a knife wound on the left side of the chest, said to have been inflicted by Alfred Adams, a 14-year-old colored boy, of 474 Pacific Avenue. Connell's condition is not serious.

In addition to Adams, who is being held on a charge of atrocious assault, those placed under arrest as result of the disorder and the charges against them are: Frank Adams, 18 years old, his brother, of 474 Pacific Avenue, threatening to kill and carrying concealed weapons; Mark Gooley, 21, of 187 Van Horne Street, disorderly person; Thomas Leonard, 45, of 336 Communipaw Avenue, drunk and disorderly; Edward Van Dorbeek, 17, 294 Johnston Avenue; Rawling Jones, 22, of 306 Woodward Street; Walter Wands, 17, of 345 Woodward Street, and Raymond Connell, witnesses.

The fight had been going on for several minutes when Lieut. Frank Meehan, on duty at the Communipaw Avenue station, received word that there was a "race riot" in progress. He sent word to Captain Murphy, who hurriedly marshalled a riot squad, including Patrolmen Quayle, Beakes, Dolan, Jennings, Whalen, McGowan, Brown and Crofford.

When the police arrived they found a crowd of thirty or more men gathered around Connell, who was lying on the street bleeding from his wound and Frank Adams standing guard over his younger brother, holding the crowd at bay with a .25-calibre repeating rifle, which was later found to be fully loaded. The police, headed by the Captain, rushed the crowd just as they were about to open the attack on the colored boys. Several of the whites were armed with bottles and pool cues commandeered in a nearby saloon.

The older Adams was so excited that it looked for a time as if he was going to turn his gun on the police, most of whom were in civilian clothes, but they finally disarmed him and placed both brothers under arrest. They then turned their attention to rounding up the others, who were said to be the leaders in the disturbance. Meanwhile Connell was given first aid by Dr. George Cannon and sent to the hospital.

From what the police could gather from statements by the prisoners and witnesses Alfred Adams and Connell had been engaged in an argument which led to a fight. The colored boy is said to have admitted drawing his penknife and stabbing the white youth who was larger and stronger than he. After the stabbing, Gooley and the other whites made for the Adams boy and the older brother Frank ran home and obtained the rifle to protect the boy.

During the questioning of the prisoners Frank Adams was asked if he had intended to shoot. He replied that he had not but that he could find nothing else to protect himself and his brother beside the gun. "I would have shot," he said, "if anyone hit me with a bottle."

Negro Who Brought On Race Fight Sentenced

Must Spend from Three to Seven Years in Prison for Stabbing Barber in Quarrel.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JULY 1, 1920

Other Penalties Are Imposed

Th final scene of a race fight which aroused the neighborhood around Broome and Montgomery streets and brought the police from every precinct and headquarters to the scene on the night of June 8, was enacted yesterday in Judge Martin's court when George Carroll, colored, of 83 Hoyt street, was sentenced to state prison for from three to seven years for stabbing Joseph Dorbowsky, proprietor of a barber shop on Broome street. The fight started over a twenty-cent purchase of kerosene.

Frank Frei of 214 Sherman avenue, charged with assault and battery in connection with injuries to Rocco Pascelli of 34 Lock street, and Frank McCully of 49 Woodland avenue, passengers in a jitney driven by Frei March 26, was given two years' probation by Judge Stickel because of his record with the A. E. F. in France as a sergeant in the motor transport corps. It was stated by a probation officer that the two passengers were standing on the jitney step when Frei ran too close to the curb and they fell off. It was charged that Frei did not stop after the accident.

Other probation sentences by Judge Stickel were: James Roche of 33 Goble street, larceny and receiving; Antonio Calabrese of 198 Thirteenth avenue, larceny and receiving; Bella Cohen of 113 Wickliffe street, on the same charge; Otha Smith, colored, of 42 Lexington avenue, Montclair, larceny; Florida Brannon, colored, of 12 Glenridge avenue, Montclair, larceny and receiving; Frank Rausch of the Y. M. C. A., New York, larceny and receiving.

Salvatore Palestino of 81 Fourteenth avenue was given three months in the county penitentiary for violating his probation on a larceny and receiving charge. Judge Stickel declared that his case might stand as an object lesson to others. Anna Banks, colored, of 179 Orange street, was sent to the State Home for Girls as an incorrigible.

Boys Fined for Taking Auto.

In Judge Martin's court ten boys were sentenced to pay $31 each and placed on probation for driving an automobile without the consent of the owner and damaging it to the extent of $310.

Alley J. Prell of 53 Franklin street was given eighteen months in the county penitentiary on a forgery charge. He was president of the New Jersey Novelty Footwear Company. Philip Eberhardt of Morris Plains was sentenced to three months for assault and battery. Louis Plaine of 9 Charlton street was fined $500 and costs by Judge Martin on the charge of running a gambling house.

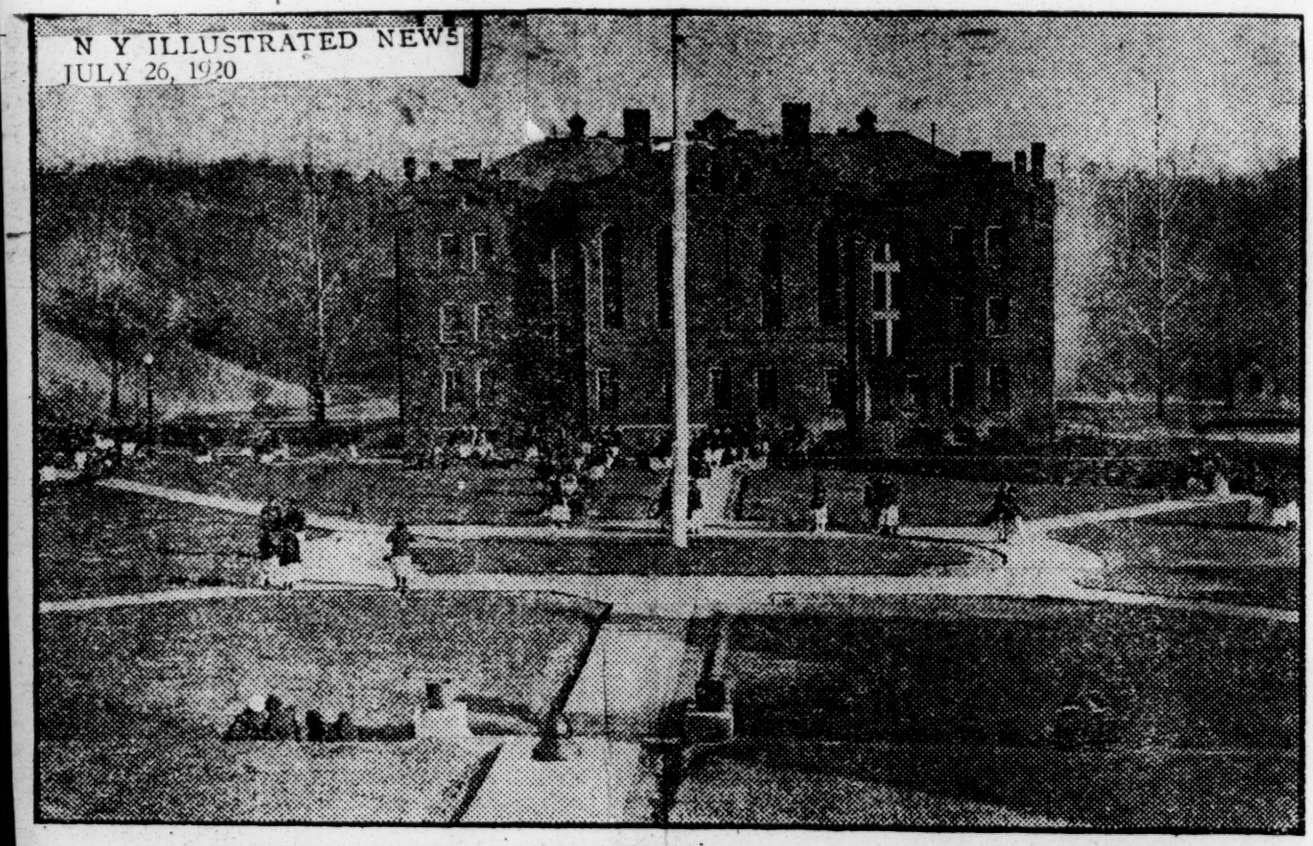
Harry Metter of 155 Summer avenue, for larceny and receiving; Joseph Capasso of 19 Drift street, for assault and battery, and Harry J. Crooks of 84 Green street, for abduction, were sentenced to the New Jersey Reformatory.

Alice Irons of 61 Glenridge avenue, Montclair, was sent to the New Jersey Reformatory at Clinton on a charge of assault and battery.

George H. Lacy of 201 Academy street was given six months in the county penitentiary for larceny and receiving; Juan Pacheco of 133 West 140th street, New York, four months on the same charge.

Riots — 1920

New York.



THE BATTLEGROUND.—Many girls were stabbed or beaten and several clubbed by the police in the seven-hour race war between 150 white and negro inmates at the State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y., on the ground shown above, in front of the Administration building. Butcher knives and clubs were used.

(NEWS photo)

SCORES ARE HURT IN BEDFORD RIOT

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH
JULY 25, 1920

State Police Called to Quell Disturbance Between White and Negro Reformatory Inmates.

SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS POST

(Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.)

BEDFORD, N. Y., July 24.

After a furious race riot, which began this morning at 9 o'clock and lasted until 5 in the afternoon, Florence Jones, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women at this town, to-night tendered her resignation to the board of governors.

About 150 screaming and brawling women were involved in the disorder. For hours the scene resembled a glimpse of Dante's Inferno. The trouble started between the negresses and white women working in the laundry and was carried out on the lawn, where it developed into a pitched battles. Clubs, stones and hot flatirons were used as weapons.

The attendants of the prison found themselves unable to cope with the emergency and fifteen policemen were summoned from the outside. But still the disorder raged almost without hindrance.

In explaining her resignation, Miss Jones blamed the Board of Governors for the riot. Her statement was terse and much to the point.

"The governors refused to allow me to discipline the inmates save by moral suasion," she said. "I was allowed to use no corrective measures save the mildest verbal rebukes. The result was that the inmates became surly and insolent. They did just as they pleased. A state bordering on Bolshevism reigned. Discipline was completely relaxed. I had warned the governors many times something dreadful was going to occur.."

Nine colored women and twelve white girls were working in the laundry when the fight broke out. Abuse and curses were followed by personal encounters and soon the room was a bedlam of tattered waists, hair-pulling and dull thuds of the flat-irons. Above screams and blows sounded the tinkle of splintering window-panes.

Finding themselves pressed for room the combatants retired to the lawn, where other inmates joined into the struggle. Around the outskirts of the scratching, biting and striking mass fluttered the prison attendants, vainly trying to stop the fight with moral suasion.

A riot call was sent to Bedford and five policemen in charge of Chief of Police George Mills were sent to the reformatory. Soon another appeal for assistance was received and five mounted officers and five State constables com-

ded by Sergeant Edward C. Roberts ried to the prison. The girls refused go to their quarters. They turned n the officers and attacked them. cks and other missiles filled the air

Negresses Attack Policeman.

Policeman Thomas Wade was struck own by the negresses, who began to eat him mercilessly. He rose to his feet, bloody, with his uniform in shreds, and began to lay about him with his nightstick. His comrades came to his aid after several hours and they succeeded in getting the women to their cells in a subdued frame of mind. Three of the State constables were so badly used they received medical attention and many of the inmates are in the hospital to-night.

It was rumored to-night that former Superintendent Helen Cobb may be recalled to take charge of the reformatory. She was transferred from the institution after she was charged with brutality in maintaining discipline at the prison. But the methods which were used to-day to restore order were far more severe than any ever said to have been used by Miss Cobb.

RACE RIOT PERIL IN NEW ROCHELLE

Police on Watch After Negress Attacks Singer.

As a result of a beating she received at the hands of a negress who blocked her path on a street in New Rochelle, Mrs. Geraldine Smith of the Hotel Osborne of that city is in a serious condition and precautions are being taken to prevent any demonstration against the colored element there.

Mrs. Smith, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Geraty of Edgewood Park, has been socially prominent in New Rochelle for some time and has been one of the most active workers in the Woman's Club and charitable organizations. She is 25 years old and is noted as a singer.

Returning from a club meeting yesterday afternoon Mrs. Smith walked down Rose street, New Rochelle, when she encountered two negresses who stood talking on the sidewalk. She asked them to allow her to pass and one grudgingly moved aside a little bit. As Mrs. Smith continued on her way the other negress made some insulting remarks and Mrs. Smith turned around and remonstrated with her.

When Mrs. Smith threatened to call a policeman the negress became more abusive and ended by striking the singer several times. Patrolman James Kelly of the New Rochelle police force was called and arrested the negress, who said she was Pearl Norwood, 21 years old, 208 West 135th street, Manhattan. She was locked up on a charge of assault.

Mrs. Smith's face was badly torn, one eye was closed and her waist was in shreds. She was taken to her home.

Physicians told the police they thought that Mrs. Smith's assailant had used brass knuckles, but a search did not reveal any weapons.

Mrs. Smith's husband, Charles William Smith, is in the shipping business in New York city.

Riots - 1920

New York

Gov. Smith's Biggest Problem Will Be the Proper Treatment of the Emotional Inmates from the Lowest Stratum of Society—Judge Appleton Says: "Separate the Whites and Blacks and Induce Katharine B. Davis to Take Charge and Set Things Right."

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
AUGUST 1 1920

By FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON

THE New York State Reformatory for Women in Bedford has within the last few days furnished a striking example of a Little Hell cut loose. And the situation there is a good deal worse than the reports in the newspapers indicated, because it goes far deeper than the surface disturbances of riots and disorders. It enters daily into the lives of young girls and women who are sent there on the theory that their lives may be made better—not worse. And reaching beyond the mere present there is the theory that the lives of future girls and women who may be sent there may be made worth the living.

Is the theory on which this institution was founded going to smash?

Something is wrong somewhere!

What is it?

Conditions in the reformatory have been going from bad to worse for some time and these conditions were accentuated by the riots which recently took place there. Now, a riot may break out at any time in any institution. Its beginning is always due to some psychologic influence which spreads in waves from one element to another, and so, in this way, the most trivial incident frequently develops into the gravest calamity.

It can be assumed then—as a starting point—that the trouble in the Bedford Reformatory is psychological.

Is it being treated that way, or is it being treated entirely as a physical problem?

First of all the situation should be presented exactly as it is. First of all it should be understood that there are some things in the Bedford institution so vile that even the most outspoken of newspapers cannot print them in their full meaning.

But the truth should come out. Therefore I was disappointed last Thursday afternoon when I visited the Reformatory upon being refused any information whatever concerning the affairs of the institution or the treatment of its inmates. I was told that Miss Florence Jones, the present Superintendent, was almost in a state of prostration and that she had ordered all the officials to maintain absolute silence, and to refuse all requests to inspect the institution.

This attitude was unfortunate in two ways: 1st—The Reformatory is a public institution; it is maintained by the money of the taxpayers; they have a right to know what is going on within its walls. 2nd—The order for complete silence carried on its face the suspicion that there is something within that the officials are trying to keep secret.

Overshadowing Evil Between Whites and Blacks Starts Riot.

The day before my visit Governor Smith made a personal inspection of the institution. He has reserved comments until he studies the situation and officially makes a report. In the meantime he will have many complex problems to consider. A three or four hours inspection of the institution and a quizzing of officials under whose management the present conditions exist will not alone solve the problems. Other sources of information should be sought. There should be digging below the surface. The whole truth should be spread out—no matter where or whom it hits. Then the different factors contributing to the culmination of the difficulties or averting or helping to avert them should be assembled and analyzed and then the changes should come, for changes are surely needed.

The immediate cause of Governor Smith's investigation was the riot between the white and the colored inmates of the institution which began in the laundry. There are different versions in regard to this difficulty. The colored girls say that the white girls entered into a conspiracy against the colored inmates. The white girls say that they were only defending themselves against the colored girls. The best information is to the effect that a colored girl pressed a hot flat-iron against the back of a white girl and severely burned her: that the white girl ran out upon the campus and that inmates from all parts of the institution armed themselves with stones and knives and fought one another—whites against blacks.

In this instance racial prejudice and hate — the eventual cause of the difficulty. This race question has been one of the prime factors in bringing about many of the troubles in the institution. But the race question is only the medium through which expression is given to the great primordial factor that predominates all the evil and vileness that exist today in the Bedford Reformatory.

This great, overshadowing evil has its roots in sexual perversion. It is so appalling and disgusting in its scope that only a hint can be given concerning it. The offenders are among the whites and the blacks and this has been the chief reason for racial hatred among those white girls who have not yet lost all sense of womanhood.

In the race riots the other day three white girls arrayed themselves on the side of the colored girls. You can imagine what may happen to those three white girls when they are released from their present confinement to mingle with the girls of their own color.

So the racial question and the factors that have accentuated it is the first big problem that any one who is desirous of getting at the true causes of the trouble at Bedford must first of all study. There are 214 inmates in the Reformatory. Among them are twenty-four colored girls and women.

Can anyone reasonably suppose, knowing the conditions as they have just been stated, that the whites and the blacks can continue together in that institution in amicable relations?

Emotionalism Outlet Of the Degraded Women of Bedford.

Of course there are many other problems besides the racial problem to be met at the Bedford Reformatory. When you assemble 214 girls and women varying in ages from 16 to 30 —girls and women who have been gathered from the lowest slums in Manhattan and Brooklyn, who have been the consorts of the vilest male and female offenders—you are going to get an exceedingly difficult proposition to handle. It will take a practical expert to successfully handle it. No room is there for maudlin sentimentalists; no room is there for amateur reformers, long on ideals and short on practical experience.

To meet such a situation everyday good common horse sense is required. And backing up this horse sense must be independence of action, decision, firmness and a mind that can readily understand that different cases require different remedies. But knowing what the remedy should be, that remedy must be carried out by discipline. True discipline can be maintained only when it is backed up by force. This force should never be brutal, but it must always be absolute. The offender should always know that once the offense is committed, the punishment is always sure to come.

So far as I can gather from reliable authorities there is little or no discipline at the Bedford Reformatory. I have been told that there is a difference of views in regard to discipline between the officials. One officer will order a girl to her room and while her dinner will be sent to her she will be deprived of dessert, and another officer will send her dessert to her. Dire threats will be made against an offender, but the threats are seldom carried out. In fact discipline is regarded as a joke by the inmates.

The institution consists of a main building and cottages and the grounds are ample enough for two good sized farms. The only occupation that the inmates have is household work, which they perform in turn, and working in the gardens. While in the gardens no attempt is made to restrain their behavior and their habit of calling out in the vilest of language to all men and women who chance to pass by the farm in vehicles has resulted in wide detours of the grounds being made by all travelers who are conversant with this bit of pleasantry.

On every possible occasion that offers the women and girls do not hesitate to apply vile epithets to all visitors to the institution. Governor Smith, with all the dignity of the State in his favor, did not escape this attention the other day.

Now, what is the cause of such conduct?

It is the direct result of emotionalism. And emotionalism plays an exceedingly prominent part in the philosophy of the fallen, degraded and disgraced woman. The type of woman that now prevails in the Bedford Reformatory comes from the depths of vileness. Abuse, drugs, dissipation neglect, licentiousness and the contemptuous spurning of th rightousness of God within her soul, have made of her a thing lower than the beasts—lower than the lowest of depraved men.

The deadliest, the most vital disease gnawing at the hearts of the women in Bedford today is a disease of the soul. Barring relief from any outside source and having no relief from moral resources which they do not possess, they have but one outlet for the evil which is within them—emotionalism.

Is there any one in the Bedford Reformatory for Women today who understands the treatment for emotionalism?

Is there anyone who can look down to the seat of disease in the souls of these women?

Is there anyone who can understand them; anyone who can sympathize with them; anyone who can reach out and find that last spark of womanhood that remains in every woman be she never so fallen?

Judge Charles W. Appleton Says "Get Rid of Colored Women."

What are the methods now employed in the Bedford Reformatory?

I will give you an example in an instance that was related to me.

One Sunday morning the Protestant pastor of the institution was absent and one of the matrons undertook to

preach the sermon. She took as her subject: "The Beauty of Silence" and in a very ethical discourse succeeded in getting far above the heads of her audience.

Soon afterward one of the girls deliberately threw a cup through a window pane. When asked by a visitor why she was confined in her room, she said:

"I threw a cup through a window glass."

"Why did you do it?" she was asked.

"Because," said she, "there was too damned much silence. I wanted to start something."

This, undoubtedly, is the reason for the riot of the other day. Evidently the women and girls in the Bedford Reformatory are not now reached.

Have they ever been reached?

I asked this question of Judge Charles W. Appleton now with the General Electric Company, but for nine years a city magistrate in New York City, assistant district attorney under Jerome and chairman of the Rockefeller White Slave Commission.

"Yes," he said, "they have."

"By whom?" I queried.

"Miss Katharine B. Davis," said he. Miss Davis was superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory from 1901 to 1914 when she was appointed Commissioner of Correction under former Mayor Mitchel. She is now general secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of the Rockefeller Institute.

"Miss Davis reached those women and girls by the only methods that can reach them," continued Judge Appleton. "She studied their cases individually and she had the faculty of knowing the remedy for every exigency that arose. Of course we all know that Miss Davis is a very strong character. When she is in charge of a place she is the boss, and everyone with whom she comes in contact is aware of the fact. She knew the class of women with whom she had to deal and she handled them according to the exact needs of their cases. There was discipline when she was at the institution, but while she was firm she was never unjust. She inaugurated educational systems for the inmates; she provided for their entertainment and for their moral welfare. You should know that the minds of the majority of the inmates of Bedford Reformatory are in an undeveloped state. The many women of twenty-five and thirty who are confined there have the minds of children of 7 or 8 years of age. Now, Miss Davis fully realized that and acted accordingly and the result was great progress in the institution."

Judge Appleton during the nine years when he was city magistrate had a wide experience with the very class of women who are now inmates at Bedford Reformatory. Many women who came before his court were sent there. Then as chairman of the White Slave Commission he was given opportunity for wider experiences in this direction. So I asked him, what in his opinion, was the first step that should be taken in reforming the management at the Reformatory.

"The first thing to do," said he promptly, "is to send the colored inmates from the institution. There should be no attempt to have the races mingle there. It is bound to cause trouble."

Mr. Governor—Get Miss Katharine B. Davis on the Wire.

"And what is the next step?" I asked.

"To bring the institution back to the high standard which it enjoyed under the management of Miss Davis," he said. "You see the management has entirely lost sight of the original design of the institution. The Bedford institution was intended as a reformatory for wayward girls who had taken or were about to take their first step on the downward path. The magistrates were to blame for the divergence from this original intention. They began to send all sorts of degraded women to the institution. It is not an easy case to deal with these women of the street. If the magistrate fines them and releases them pending the payment of the fine, they simply go back to their old ways and get the money to pay the fine. If he lets them out on probation they go back to the old resorts and ways. That is all that is left for them. So the magistrates began to commit them to the Bedford institution, and, unfortunately, in numerous instances, there was no discrimination between the young and the hardened types. The result is that the very vicious are thrown in contact with the younger girls and women.

"Now, you see, Miss Davis educated these girls and women who came under her charge according to their varying capabilities. She taught them to do housework and when they were released from the institution she did not send them back to their old homes and haunts, but she provided homes for them in the country and new interests in life were opened to them. Many of them married respectable men who were first acquainted with the former lives of the girls, and on quite a number of occasions Miss Davis was asked to be the bridesmaid at the wedding and she always gracefully accepted the honor."

"Now, then," I said, "you have given us 'first aid' by suggesting that the colored inmates be sent away. What is the second step?"

"Borrow Miss Katharine B. Davis and have her go back as head of the institution and put it on its feet again."

Here, then, Governor Smith, are three suggestions for you:

Remember that you have emotional women to deal with.

Remember that white and black are fast colors and will not mix.

Call up Miss Katharine B. Davis.

BROOKLYN POLICE STOP BLOODY RIOT

WHITES ATTACK

Toughs of Two Races Start Sunday Melee With Result Black Is Stabbed and One White Is Shot by Brave Officer

One man was shot, another stabbed several times and several persons injured by being struck with clubs and bricks during a race riot at Flatbush avenue extension and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday. More than 200 men, whites and negroes, were engaged in a free for all fight when the reserves from the Adams street station arrived.

Dorgorto Balbo, twenty years old, of Springfield, L. I., a negro, was found by the police in an unconscious condition suffering from seven stab wounds.

John Euri, of No. 274 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, white, was shot through the right shoulder by Policeman Harris, of the Adams street station when, it is charged, he and several other white men attacked the policeman who was placing under arrest Joseph Cobb, white, of No. 176 Duffield street, as an alleged ringleader of the riot.

The race war started when Balbo and several other negroes disputed the right of way with several white men. A fight started and soon a crowd of two hundred whites and negroes were fighting all over the sidewalks and street. Stones, bricks and clubs utilized as weapons. Balbo was seen to stagger away from the crowd and fall to the street just as the police arrived. He is said to be in a serious condition at Brooklyn Hospital.

Euri was also taken to the same hospital, where it is said that his wound is serious.

Policeman Harris was badly beaten by the mob of white men as he was trying to lead Cobb to a call box. He held his prisoner with his left hand and drew his pistol, ordering the crowd back. Instead of stopping, they made a rush for the policeman and his prisoner and he fired several shots.

With the first shot, Suri shrieked and fell unconscious to the street. The sight of one of its members wounded halted the mob, which was quickly subdued by a liberal use of nightsticks and blackjacks by the police.

Cobb was taken to the Adams street station, where he is being held. Charges will be placed against both Euri and Balbo. It was necessary to station policemen in the district after the rioters had been dispersed, as both whites and negroes seemed anxious to continue the fight. Many of the other participants in the riot were injured, but managed to escape arrest.

FALSE RACE RIOT CALL CAUSES BIG HARLEM SMASH

Weiner Fatally Injured on Sunday When Reserves Speed to Scene of Alleged Trouble

An excited conversation between a man of Color and a Jewess, new dealer at 141st St. and Seventh Ave., Sunday morning caused a crowd of both races to congregate. A white passer-by of an excitable temperament, thinking an incipient race riot was in progress hurried to a near telephone and appealed to Police Headquarters for help.

No automobile was available at the West 135th street station when the men were ordered out for duty and Sergeant Julius Wiener, in command of the squad, stopped a passing roadster. He ordered the chauffeur, William O'Neil, of 486 St. Nocholas Ave., to drive to Seventh Ave., and 142d St., and with his men leaped to the running board.

O'Neil started east through 135th St., and at Seventh Ave. turned north. The automobile was moving at high speed and the electric horn was being used continuously to clear the crowded thoroughfare. Wiener was about to signal to automobiles behind that the roadster would stop when a big touring automobile swung sharply into their path from 141st St. Before O'Neil could turn out of its path it struck the roadster, smashing it badly and upsetting it.

Sergeant Weiner was flung high into the air. He was unconscious when he struck the pavement. The wreck fell over on his shoulders. The other policemen, Frank W. Halpley, William Viets and Paul C. Becker, as well as O'Neil, also were thrown from the roadster.

Passersby telephoned to Harlem Hospital for ambulances and the injured men were taken there. It was found Wiener had suffered a fracture of the collarbone and a possible fracture of the skull. His condition was so serious that he was kept at the hospital. Halpley, Viets, Becker and O'Neil all received contusions and cuts, but were able to go to their homes after being attended. Ralph Horton of 101 West 140th St., driver of the other automobile, was uninjured. He was given a summons charging reckless driving.

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 22 1920

That white-negro fight.

Editor Buffalo Express: The glaring headlines published in the Buffalo Enquirer and the Buffalo Evening Times are at once the blackest and most damning display of propaganda ever dealt to the colored people of this city. "Race riots in Michigan avenue," says the one, "Blacks, White in race riot in Michigan avenue," says the other. As ridiculous as the headlines are, the story of the reporters is more scathing and equally far from the truth.

As for the reporters who seem to think it a small matter to charge the negroes with rioting, they will do well if they become willing to discriminate between a riot and a mere disturbance, such as is likely to happen at any time between men, not white and colored men necessarily. The two are far different both in intent and purpose, the latter is what took place on Friday morning. The whole matter was a disturbance between some white and colored men, started by a white man insulting a colored man. These men were on their way to do an honest day's work and stopped to get something to eat, other men in the place went out to see two or three men in a fuss. Some shots were fired and as men on their way to work gathered the disturbance grew until work time and not the police quieted the row.

Of course there were no arrests, for when the police arrived the men were on street cars on their way to work. The papers have said that it is a fault of the newcomers, and spoke of them as if they were all savages ready for a fight. Such is not the case. The white and colored citizens have always been on most amicable terms and will ever be unless that peace and congeniality is broken by such reports as we see today. Buffalo has never seen nor will she ever see a race riot. There is no room here for such lawlessness.

Such reports as these do great harm to people who depend entirely on the newspapers for their knowledge as to race relations. They tend to create ill feeling and prepare the whites to feel that every negro he meets is ready for a fight. Such is not true. The negro has come here to make a living and not to make a riot, but to live peaceful, lawabiding lives. Treat him right, as a man, and he will prove the asset to the community here that he is everywhere.

M. B. McADEN,
Associate organizer community work
community service.
Buffalo, Nov. 21st.

Riots — 1920

North Carolina

Race War In Fayetteville, N. C.

The Quincy Week's Herald 5-25-20

A race war broke out Friday night in Fayetteville, N. C. From the conflicting and confusing accounts carried by the white newspapers it seems that a Negro girl and a white girl in a mill village near Fayetteville were involved in a quarrel culminating in a fight; that the Negro girl was arrested and thrown into jail and her father and his family attacked by the white mill ruffians; that he defended himself vigorously and that his assailants unable to kill or capture him and enjoy a lynching bee invoked the aid of officers in order to give color to the charge that the Negro resisted officers and thus brought about his own killing.

Friday's account of the fight in The Raleigh News and Observer follows: "The trouble started this morning with an altercation between a white girl and a Negro woman. The Negro girl was arrested. Her father raised considerable disturbance during the day and tonight white citizens requested officers to place him under arrest. Deputy Moore, Mr. Butler and three other citizens went out to make the arrest." Evidently forgetting what he had written Friday the reporter for the same paper writes as follows Saturday: "The white men of the village saw Hobbs going towards his house and declaring that he was armed expressed their intention of holding him up * * *the Negroes barricaded themselves in the house and opened fire on the villagers. Shots were being fired on both sides when Moore was again called on the scene."

These two lying efforts to shield the white would-be murderers and throw the blame of the riot upon George Hobbs the outraged father of a daughter who had no doubt been attacked by a white girl but defended herself and for doing so was thrown into jail is exposed by casually comparing the varying statements.

Friday's report, the one that has been telegraphed all over the country, says the Negroes barricaded behind a house opened fire on the officers. Saturday's report admitted limpingly that white villagers intended to hold Hobbs up, and that Negroes barricaded themselves and "opened fire on the villagers." Where were the villagers when fired upon? Were they at their own homes, passing by or attacking Hobbs? Isn't it as plain as the noon day sun despite the maze of lies in which the account is entangled that George Hobbs was only defending his home and his life?

An effort was being made to punish him because his daughter dared to defend herself against attack.

Those who took part in the attack and are still fortunate to be in health have learned that the time has past when white mobs can safely attack Negroes in their homes. A man's house is his castle, be he white or black and we pray God that the black man in the humblest cabin will repel every lawless invader with every means at his command.

Riots – 1920

FANNING THE FLAMES

5-29-20
The Raleigh Independent

Press Reports of May 21 and 22 were sent broadcast over the country telling of race riot ot Fayetteville and under glaring headlines told in dramatic description of the burning of Negro homes, the gathering of hundreds of men on the scene at midnight, and that trouble had been brewing between the whites and blacks for some time. Investigations disclose that there was no armed clash between whites and blacks, that the man who brought on the tragedy was not a NEGRO at all but a Croatan Indian. Then comes Mr. D. S. Hollenga, Post Commander, American Legon and Manager Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce with a rebuke to the News and Observer for its nighly colored and sensational report of the affair and charges that such reports tend to bring about the racial feelinp so much deplored. We thank Mr. Hollenger for this challenge for a higher ype of news reporting when a Negro is involved. It seems to be a studied effort on the part of our big dailies to "Fan the Flames" of racial strife and inject the racial element every time a Negro breaks the law, when the same infraction of the law is hardly noticed when a white man is the offender.

One of the daily papers went further than the mere report and had the following editorial:

TWO LESSONS

Two lessons seem to be taught by the race trouble at Fayetteville. One is that some degree of tolerance should be shown by white people towards Negroes. The start of the affair at Fayetteville was a quarrel between white girl and a colored woman. As to the merits of this particular controversey we know nothing, but unquestionably in many such occurences proper allowance is not made for the offending Negroes. The race although it is making headway, is still handicapped by ignorance and when its representatives utter an ofefnding word they are really to be held less accountable than people of a race which has been longer engaged in the task of climbing the ladder of racial life. An appeal to violence as a result of a quarrel between representatives of the races is starting a conflagration whose sequel may well be very serious and far-reaching. But if tolerance and sympathy are to characterize the whites, why must it? Why the resistance to the law at Fayetteiville? Why the half dozen pistols spirit of animosiay and hatred forever be engendered among the blacks. in the ruins of the home of George Hobbs? Are not these things the direct result of the inflammatory articles which appear in some of the Negro newspapers? The proof could hardly be more conclusive. So tha the second lesson from the Fayetteville occurrence is the necessity of being on guard against the dangerous doctrines of the rabid Negro Press. White people must warn their colored friends against being influenced b these papers. Leaders among the Negroes who are intelligent and broad-minded enough to see the difficult and delicate race question in oll its bearings must have the encouragement and support of the white people The mistaken and deadly propaganda being assidiously sown by DuBois and his imitators must meet with a propaganda that will appeal the common sense and the intelligence of the Negro race instead of to their passion.

Here we have what is regarded as a "liberal" view on the Negro question and it is a fair sample of our so-called liberal white press. The editor is sincere in his position, doubtless but conclusions based on misinformation must fall down.

The "inflamatory articles" appearing in Negro newspapers and the "deadly propaganda" of DuBois are not doing half so much to "Fan the Flames" as the studied efforts of our dailies to discredit the Negro. These efforts work both ways and only serve to aggravate an already ticklish situation. We agree with the editor when he says that white people must show "some degree of tolerance" toward the Negro, if he means by tolerance what the American calls "Fair Play".

North Carolina

NOTHING LESS WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION

Outbreak In Winston Salem, North Carolina Causes Killing Of Former Sheriff And Two Negroes And Wounding Of A Policeman

Twice a Week Herald
4-20-1920

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 19.—Officers and two possess are scouring the country in Stokes county looking for "Bunk" Hairston, who is believed to be the ringleader of the Negroes in a race battle last night in which ex-Sheriff Reed Joyce was killed and Policeman Jeff Matthews was shot through the neck. It is thought that Matthews will recover. Two Negroes were killed and another seriously wounded.

No Race Riots at Fayettville

MANAGER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENTERS DENIAL

The Raleigh Independent

CALLS REPORTS INCENDIARY GEO. HOBBS A CROATAN

5-29-1920

(Special To The Independent)

Fayetteville, N. C., May 25—Press reports presumably sent from here and bearing Fayetteville date lines of May 21 and May 22, and bearing head lines of "Race Riots" and "Race Encounters" told in glaring and vivid descriptions the details of a race "clash" here which has never occured save in the minds of the writer of the press reports.

The ground for such highly colored reports is found in the tragedy that occurred at Victory Mill village—a little hamlet between two and three mies from here. George Hobbs, a Croatan, shot and killed H. C. Butler and mortally wounded Deputy Sheriff W. J. Moore who had gone to the Victory Mill Village to arrest him. The trouble seemingly grew out of the arrest of Hobbs daughter who had words with a white woman. Hobbs seems to have objected to the arrest and his action later brought about the attempt to arrest him. When the officers approached Hobbs, shot and killed Butler instantly and mortally wounded the Deputy and escaped to the swamps, where he was still in hiding at this writing.

There was no semblance of a race riot as neither the Negroes or whites were arrayed against each other. Both white and black were eager to see that Hobbs was caught. There were whispers that Hobbs might be lynched if caught and so the request was sent for troops to prevent such an occurrence. Your correspondent has not been able to see or hear of any unusual feeling against Negroes because of the action of Hobbs.

Since the above communication was received the following letter from the Manager of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce appeared in the News and Observer:

Mr. Editor:

For the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions which have been spread throughout your field of circulation, and which seriously and unjustly reflect discredit upon the citizens of Cumberland county, both white and colored, the space in your columns is rejuested for the following explanation.

On the front page of your issue of the 22nd, instant, in large black type, the following misleading headlines appeared: "Fayetteville Race Encountre Cause of White Man's Death; Deputy Sheriff Mortally Wounded and Three Others Seriously Hurt in Clash; Houses are Burned in Negro section of the Cumberland Capital; Near Riot Starts Over Altercation Between White Girl and Negro Woman." Then follows a dramatic account of the scene in which surrounded the killing of Deputy Butler and the resultant call on the Governor for troops. The narrative continues by stating, "Hundreds of men from the city were on the scene at midnight, and further rioting is feared;" "That trouble is said to have been brewing between whites and blacks in that section of the city for several days;" "Troops are expectel to arrive from Raeford in response to a telephone call, shortly after midnight, although coming without orders from the Governor."

Now, Mr. Editor, there is no disposition on my part to provoke a controversy with your correspondent or to even suggest that he intentionally reported misinformation, but there is present in my motive a determined spirit of protest against the dissemination of untrue, incendiary matter charging lawlessness and disloyalty on the part of our people which can, in nowise, claim the support of facts. The tragedy which occurred Saturday night at Victory Mill Village, two and one-half miles from Fayetteville, resulted from an attempt by two deputies to arrest George Hobbs, a Croatan. It was attended by no element of racial antagonism whatsoever. In defiance of the law, the man barricaded himself in his house, with his son, and used his own desperate method of resisting arrest. The only "clash" that took place is to be found in the circumstance of Hobb's refusal to surrender himself and the effort on the part of the officers to take him forcibly. At no time was there the slightest evidence of friction between the races at Victory

Mill Village other than this single offer of resistance to the law. Sheriff McGeachy has explained that tne Negroes near the scene of the shooting deplored the tragedy as much as did the whites, were ejually incensed and were equally interested with them in capturing Hobbs without further trouble.

NEGROES TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES

SPRING HOPE, N. C., Nov. 3.—This town for the first time in history faced what almost proved a bloody battlefield on Sunday, October 10.

When two young colored men, Vernon and Lottie Mills, ran their automobile amuck into that of Dr. Whettess (white), slightly injuring his wife and baby, it was a busy day all through. The town was in a great stir up all day Sunda.. Most every man that was seen on the streets carried his gun, seemingly willing to go to heaven or hell without any particular choice.

This can be very easily accounted for when it is remembered that the father of these two young men, Monroe Mills, is among one of the largest land owners in Nash County, and a very prosperous farmer, also his brother D. M. Mills, whose land joins the city in places.

The writer is a native of the little town and is related to the young men mentioned above, and knows personally just how the circumstances should be viewed. The two young men are now in jail awaiting trial. Watch Father Mills, you know your land is badly wanted by the whites. This may be a great task for you.

WHITES AND NEGROES IN BLOODY BATTLE

Constitution

White Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded. Negro Houses Burned.

5-22-20.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 21.—One white man was killed and another mortally wounded in a clash between whites and negroes here late tonight following an attempt by officers to arrest a negro, who it was said caused considerable disturbance after his daughter was arrested earlier today on the charge of assaulting a young white woman.

The party of officers was fired upon in the negro settlement and H. G. Butler, an automobile salesman, was instantly killed, and Deputy Sheriff W. G. Moore was mortally wounded. At midnight citizens had invaded the negro settlement and had burned three dwellings there. A call has been sent to the governor for troops.

Situation Has Quieted.

Raleigh, N. C., May 21.—Telephone messages to Governor Bickett's office received shortly after midnight stated that the situation at Fayetteville had quited and that troops would not be needed.

Altercation Between Negro Girl And White Girl Start Trouble

The Evening News Herald

NEGRO GIRL THROWN IN JAIL

5-22-1920

Father Attacked By White Villagers Resists; Killing Two And Wounding Others

Fayetteville, N. C., May 21.—In a clash between whites and Negroes here late tonight H. C. Butler, an automobile dealer, was shot and instantly killed and Deputy Sheriff W. J. Moore was mortally wounded. Enraged white citizens invaded the section of the town where the shooting occurred and at midnight had burnd three Negro dwellings to the ground. An urgent call has been sent to Governor Bickett for troops to prevent a more serious outbreak.

The trouble started this morning with an altercation between a white girl and a Negro woman near the Victory Mill village. The Negro girl was arrested. Her father raised considerable distturbance in the village during the day, and tonight white citizens requested officers to place him under arrest. Deputy Moore, Mr. Butler and three otther citizens went out to make the arrest.

Negroes Fire From Barricade.

Negroes barricaded behind a house opened fire on the officers when they approached and Butler was killed instantly. The fire was returned, with what result is not known. Assistance was rushed from town, and a general battle began. Two other white men were slightly wounded. The Negroes abandoned the house, retreating to another, which was a so burned, and from that to a thir which is burning.

Hundreds of men from the city were on the scene at midnight and further rioting is feared. Trouble is said to have been brewing between whites and blacks in tthat section of the city for several days. Troops are expected to arrive from Raeford in response to a telephone call shortly after midnight, although coming without order from the Governor, who could not be reached.

Fayetteville, May 22.—The second victim was added to the toll of the race disturbance which occured at Victory Mill village near here last night when Deputy Sheriff W. J. Moore died in the Pittman hospital of a wound received when he and Deputy Hemat C. Butler were shot by Negro members of the latter's family, after the Negroes had barricaded themselves in their house and defied the white people of the village.

Butler was killed instantly. Preston Hobbs, 15-ear-old son of George Hobbs, was arrested this morning, when he was brought to the office of Dr. J. V. McGourgan by Negro friends for the dressing of wounds received last night.

The boy had spent the night in a Negro silk mill village after escaping from his home, which was burned by tthe Victory villagers. He was taken to another county seat, thought to be Raeford, to prevent possible mob violence.

Hobb's wife and daughter are in jail here.

The girl was the immediate cause of the outbreak.

She had a quarrel of some kind with a white girl of the village culminating in a fight Thursday.

Last night she went to the home of the whitte gill and opeed fire on the family with a pisttol. Deputy More was sent for and brought the Negro girl to town.

At this time, Moore saved the life of George Hobbs who slew him a few hours later.

The white men of the village saw Hobbs going towards his house and declaring that he was armed, expressed their intention of "holding him up." The deputy assured them that he believed the Negro meant no harm. Shortly after the officers returned to Fayetteville, the Negroes barricaded themselves in the house and opened fire on the villagers. Shots were fired on both sides when Moore was again called to the scene. With Butler, and both officers were shot from the house or barn.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 22 — One white man was killed and another mortally wounded in a clash between whites and negroes following an attempt by officers to arrest a negro, who it was said started trouble after his daughter was arrested on the charge of assaulting a young white woman. Brooklyn Eagle

5-22-1920

Riots - 1920

Oklahoma.

NEGRO LIVES THRU 3-HOUR BULLET RAIN

Then Haskell Black Goes to Sleep After Being Shot at 50 Times

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., DEMOCRAT
APRIL 5. 1920

BARRICADED HIMSELF AND DEFIED OFFICERS

After three hours under fire from high-power rifles and revolvers, Arthur Johnson, negro, walked out of a house near Haskell Sunday afternoon and surrendered, untouched by any of the fifty or more bullets fired at him. Three bullets pierced his overcoat.

At the jail at Haskell a few minutes later, Johnson handed one of the officers a dollar and said, "For God's sake get me something to eat. I ain't had nothing since breakfast."

Fed, handcuffed and seated in the automobile that brought him to Muskogee, Johnson went promptly to sleep and slept undisturbed until the car reached the county jail here.

Fired at Officers.

The trouble with Johnson started Saturday night on the streets of Haskell Deputy Sheriff Ed Corbin and City Marshal Virgil Coss of Haskell undertook to arrest him. They called to him to stop, but instead Johnson pulled a revolver, fired four or five shots, ran a little way, fell to the ground and fired again, this time point-blank at Deputy Corbin. He jumped to his feet and ran, escaping in the darkness as the officers fired after him. One bullet grazed his hip.

At daybreak Sunday morning, Deputy Sheriffs Ed Maloney, Jack Hedrick and W. O. Manley left for Haskell to help round up the troublesome negro.

After searching for hours through the country for him, he was finally seen a quarter of a mile from a house about two miles southeast of Haskell. As he spied the officers, Johnson ran to the house. Negroes began piling out of the place, and told the officers Johnson had told them to get out because there was going to be a shooting scrape.

Wouldn't Surrender Self.

A negro woman was sent back to the house with a message to Johnson that he would not be injured if he would come out and surrender. The woman came back and said Johnson wouldn't come out.

From a barn near the house, the officers yelled to Johnson to come out and surrender, telling him they did not want to kill him. He made no reply.

In a little branch that skirts the house on the south and southeast, Maloney, Manley and Corbin took up their positions, down behind the bank. In a barn at the northwest of the house, Hedrick took cover. The officers opened fire on the house, and so rapid was the firing for a few minutes that they could not tell definitely whether Johnson was shooting.

Fearing Johnson might escape to the north or northeast, which was ungarded, Hedrick worked his way around, taking cover behind logs and stumps in the cleared ground. As he was on a line from Manley, the latter opened fire again with 30-30 rifle. The bullets, plowing through the walls of the house, struck stumps and earth all around Hedrick's position. It wasn't exactly a new experience for Hedrick, for he served with the marines in Siberia, but anyhow, he decided to get back to his barn., While maneuvering to get back to his former position, a bullet whizzed by him with that same noise they used to make in Siberia when they got uncomfortably close. Then he caught Corbin's attention and signalled to him to stop the fire until he got out of range.

The Psychological Shot.

The negro who owned the house sketched for the officers a plot of the place, and pointed out the location of a closet, where several hams of meat were hung as the probable hiding place of the refugee. Deputy Hedrick spied a molasses bucket in the door of this closet, and his second shot with a Winchester tore up the molasses bucket. After his surrender, Johnson said that shot made him leave the closet and seek a safer position.

A little later, Manley went back to Haskell for more ammunition, since the officers were running short, and they decided it would be necessary to kill the negro to dislodge him. Before his return, a negro woman came who knew Johnson well, and she was prevailed on to go to him as emissary and persuade him to come out and surrender. She went up to the house, called to him and assured him he would not be killed if he would surrender. He finally agreed to come out.

Officers Play Safe.

Maloney and Hedrick walked to the door, Hedrick taking a position at one side with his rifle ready if the negro showed shooting as he came out. Johnson walked out, however, with his hands in the air.

With the handcuffs on his arms, Johnson declared he did not know it was "the law" after him, but thought there was several men trying to kill him. He insisted he had heard no shouts from the officers, and had made no resistance.

He was apparently not in the least nervous over the affair, and at the jail eagerly ate the dinner bought with his dollar and went to sleep in the car a few minutes later.

Johnson was wanted originally in a risky case, but a charge of assault to kill may be filed because of the fight with Deputy Corbin and Marshal Coss in Haskell Saturday night.

He is described as a very black negro, with yellowish eyes.

Riots – 1920

Pennsylvania

DISRESPECT FOR A COLORED WOMAN CAUSES NEAR RIOT

The St. Louis Argus

Associated Negro Press

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—There was a clash between whites and Colored here recently, when a white man who jostled a Colored woman on the street refused to apologize. The man was arrested, and a mob of several hundred attacked the Center Avenue Police Station in an effort to get at two white men arrested in connection with the disturbance. A general riot call was sent in, and order was restored.

One of the members of the crowd remarked: "We believe in law and order, but we are weary of seeing it a one-sided affair. The white people are all the time talking about respect for their women, which is fair enough, but we have come to the time and place where we are going to have our share of respect for our women.

"A colored woman of respectability can hardly go down town without some white man insulting her. Frequently, such a woman is the wife or daughter of one of our leading citizens. This condition is not confined to Pittsburgh, but everywhere, and in the South it is beyond description. All of us should respect all women everywhere, and then the trouble will stop."

3 KILLED, 7 INJURED IN TWO RACE RIOTS

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE

MAY 23, 1920

Philadelphia, May 22—Refusal of a negro to provide a whisky glass for a group of white men drinking in a street here precipitated a fight that resulted in the death of two and the wounding of six other persons. Two policemen were among the injured. After stabbing two men the negro procured a repeating rifle and kept the neighborhood in a state of panic until he was shot and killed by a policeman.

Mob Storms Pittsburgh Jail in Race Rioting

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE

OCTOBER 5, 1920

Police Reserves Called to Disperse Throng Demanding Prisoner's Release

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Police reserves, assisted by city firemen, were called upon to resist a mob of about a thousand persons who stormed a police station here to-night in an effort to release four prisoners who had been arrested during a clash between a crowd of white men and negroes.

The trouble started when a white man bumped into a negro woman, according to authorities. The negress' escort struck the white man, they said, and within a few minutes a large crowd of whites and negroes were fighting.

A few policemen, on duty at the Center Aveneu station, rushed into the mob and arrested two negroes and two white men. They took their prisoners to the station, but the mob followed and tried to release the men. Riot calls were sounded, and firemen from a nearby station were called in to help the police. When the reserves arrived the mob was forced from the station by officers with clubs and revolvers.

A police lieutenant and two patrolmen were painfully injured during the fight in the station. They were struck by bricks and milk bottles hurled by members of the mob.

Riots — 1920

South Carolina, Texas, Virginia

Jail Not Secure Grand Jury Finds

DANVILLE VA RE
NOVEMBER 5, 1920

Startling Report As to D
terioration Made to th
Court—Prison Condition
Distinctly Bad and Colo
Line Not Properly Kep
—Remedial Steps Ar
Urged At Once.

The storm which has been brewing over the city jail for the past several months, broke yesterday evening, when the special grand jury in the corporation court returned a startling report alleging that conditions at the city jail were so bad as to "be a reflection on the moral responsibility of the community."

After detailing its findings following a personal visit to the jail and the hearing of evidence supported by affidavits presented by Miss Margaret Maxon of the Community Council, the jury recommended to the court that the jail commissioners, Rice Gwynn, A. F. Patton and Dr. I. C. Harrison be "required to go into these matters more in detail and make recommendations that shall be the basis for improvements remedying these conditions." The grand jury recommended that Eunice St. Clair, a woman held for a heinous offense, be released forthwith and the grand jurors themselves made up a purse to defray her expenses to her home in Ohio. Judge A. D. Dabney did as the jurors desired and the woman left last night.

The recommendations made were supported by affidavits prepared in Forsyth county, N. C., by Mrs. Mandy Ayres, these alleging the contention that colored women had been placed in the same cell with a white woman, that immoral proposals had been overheard in the jail and that in one specific instance a negro man was allowed to remain until eleven at night in the darkened cell of a white woman. In addition to this the charge was made that "rotten fish" and "wormy corn bread" had been fed to the prisoners. As to the safety to the jail this was found by the grand jurors to be deplorable. "All of the steel cages are insecure," the report says. The locking devices bein defective.

The grand jury went to the jail yesterday morning and looked over the situation, finding conditions much as they had been portrayed in these columns, with part of the jail fence gone, leaving it open to access, and with the cage locks broken or out of repair, the sanitary conditions distinctly bad and earmarks of previous jail deliveries not fully repaired.

The report does not undertake to place the responsibility, but the jail commissioners who were appointed by Judge Brown last January, are not requested but "required" to take remedial measures without delay. The jail commission made its first report last April and found the general safety of the jail good, but the sanitary condition was found to be in woeful condition.

City Sergeant P. H. Boisseau was interviewed this morning on the condition of affairs at the jail, and he denied in uncompromising language that deteriorated food was supplied to the inmates of the city prison. "My belief and practice during the many years that I have been sergeant" he said, "has been that the man who supplied inferior food to prisoners should be hanged, and I have always lived up to it." Mr. Boisseau said that all of the food that he bought for the jail, and, he added, that he bought it all personally, was of good wholesome quality. He said that he paid $10.50 per barrel for fish, $2.50 per barrel for corn, 32 cents a pound for fat-back, and that all of the food was bought from reputable local wholesalers. His instructions were, he said, that the food should be inspected upon delivery and sent back unless it measured up to standard. He made the positive statement that neither rotten fish nor wormy corn bread had been supplied to the prisoners.

Referring to the appointment of the city jailor, John R. Tucker, he said that this was done by Judge E. Walton Brown. He said that the judge showed real anxiety to appoint Tucker, believing him to be the best available man for the place and he told Mr. Boisseau, so the latter said this morning, that he would have the scale of pay increased fifty dollars a month, provided this increase went to the jailor. The sergeant said that he demurred to the appointment, but felt that he had no alternative than to do what was tantamount to a demand that Tucker be made jailor at $170 per month. Mr. Boisseau also produced a report made a few months ago by State Prison Inspector H. B. Bragg, who said in his report that the prisoners in Danville were fed better than the inmates of any other Virginia prison he had visited. The inspector did not announce his coming but dropped in without any announcement, and made a report which reflected credit on the sergeant.

For two years, City Sergeant Boisseau said, he had endeavored to have repairs made to the jail. "First I went to the late Judge William Leigh and put the situation before him. He told me that it would cost too much money to have the repairs made at that time and that they could wait until costs for such work reached a lower level. Jailor John R. Tucker has also said that he has frequently made requests that certain repairs should be made but that they were not always attended to.

A member of the jail commission was asked after the recent jail delivery if any immediate steps were to be taken but the jail has not been visited by the jail commissioners since the two jail deliveries recently reported, according to Jailor John R. Tucker.

Tucker this morning intimated that the affidavits presented by Miss Maxon to the grand jury yesterday were the result of spite work. "Two girls from Winston-Salem, he said, had shown resentment because they were not accorded wider privileges in the jail. He said that Mrs. Ayres had herself eaten the jail fare when she arrived penniless at the jail to visit her daughter, and that she had pronounced it good.

Jailor Tucker set it down today in plain language that the affidavits reflecting so seriously upon the manner of conducting the jail was the result of spite work by the Ayre girl who, he said, he had threatened with a place in the dungeon for repeated bad behavior. He denied that since he had been jailor a negro had ever remained in the cell of a white woman or that in any instance colored women had been placed in the same cell with white women. The food, he said, was of such character that policemen often go to the jail to "eat a herring" because they were so good.

The sanitation Tucker admitted, was in very bad condition, but that he had done all that he could to tave this remedied. He said that the water containers supplying the jail were inadequate and needed replacing generally.

Tucker said this morning that he had made a canvass of the jail and that he had asked the 40 prisoners if any of them had any complaint to make of the jail food. He said that there was none but that some of the prisoners had told him that since he (Tucker) had been jailor the fare had improved.

Questioned specifically this morning as to how it was that Robert Royster, a negro serving time for violating the liquor laws, could be seen at night on the city streets, Tucker said that he had made Royster cook at the jail, and that on account of his good behavior he had given him the privilege of going to his home to sleep every night. The presence of other women at large in the jail corridors was explained by Tucker who declared that the rooms set apart for the women are so small that he felt they should be accorded the right to exercise themselves. The jailor asserted today that Miss Maxon had told him that she did not put much weight on the affidavits made by the women and that had the grand jury remained in session today he would have put all the prisoners before the investigating body. Tucker appeared to show some resentment over the fact that the jury report was framed on the affidavits emanating from a source admittedly hostile to those in charge of the jail and that much of what it contained would be offset by direct examination of the prisoners in the cells.

THE TROUBLE IN DANVILLE.

The Richmond, 9/4/20

We have read with interest the account of the trouble in Danville, Va. and it seems us to be a case of "much ado about nothing." An irresponsible colored youngster made an intemperate remark, probably in a jocular manner and a body of soldiers, presumed to be mustered into the service of the United States to preserve order, proceeded to make "a rough house" and started to drown other colored men who had absolutely nothing to do with the affair.

Howard Grasty had not committed any crime by what he said. But this was taken as an excuse to endanger the lives of the colored people of Danville and those of some of the white people for that matter. The city of Danville has not very long since recovered from the massacre that occurred there many years ago. There is no reason to have it recur again.

The white toughs, who had been mustered into the service were worse than the person they attempted to punish. They were bent on committing murder. The better class of colored people and the better class of white people must co-operate to keep these elements under control. There are some of the best white people in the country right in Danville. There are hundreds of them, who would go to any length to help deserving colored friends that they have learned to like so well.

Let them see to it that this happening, which has been spread broadcast over the country shall not be utilized to arouse racial antipathy in its worst form in that community. Colored people would do well to think more and talk less and above all make friends with the better class of white people. These are peculiar times now. These are times when white men can barely secure their rights in the courts of the land at the hands of the legislators being sent to Richmond to control the affairs of State. All things will come right after a while and in the meantime, let us not weary in well-doing.

Mayor Harry Wooding is a friend to the people of Danville regardless of color. What he did in this case was a stroke of diplomacy, done to appease the passions of the thoughtless. Let us co-operate with him. It is a good riddance to that community that the high-spirited soldiers are gone. Before they come back perchance, some black trooper may have rescued them from dangerous situations and they may have drunk from the same canteen upon the shell-swept battlefields of far-away France.

Life is too short for such misunderstandings. Colored men, do like the married man does. Speak like the married man spoke when some one advised him to go contrary to the wishes of his wife. He replied, "I have got to live with that woman." So it is, colored folks. We have got to live with these white folks. Let us have peace, even in Danville, Virginia.

NO TROUBLE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE RACES

Constitution

Chester, S. C., January 25.—Sheriff Anderson and posse have returned from Leeds, near here, where anticipated trouble between whites and blacks failed to materialize yesterday or today. 1-26-20

The trouble had been expected following the shooting of a negro, Arthur McClum, yesterday by Postmaster J. D. Kelly, of Leeds. Mr. Kelly surrendered after the shooting and is at liberty on $500 bond. The negro, though dangerously wounded, is still living.

Militia Hold Seven Negroes At Galveston After Near Riot

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 4, 1920

Seven negroes in Galveston were in the military bullpen Saturday and will be held during the term of martial law as the result of a near riot Thursday night when Sergeant J. J. Harmon, a plain clothes man, attempted to arrest a negro for carrying a pistol.

According to reports to General Wolters a large crowd of negroes gathered and threatened violence to Harmon. Considering himself in danger Harmon drew his pistol and attempted to fire, but the pistol would not work.

Being heavily outnumbered, he hastily left the scene, abandoning his prisoner. A rush call to the military police was answered from provost headquarters and 30 negroes were rounded up, including the one originally arrested. Of that number seven were held, several of whom were found armed.

The trouble began in a dispute between a soldier and a negro, it is said.

Harmon's pistol was his own and not a government issue, it was declared at Camp Hutchings Saturday.

Passes to soldiers were temporarily suspended after the occurrence.

Riots - 1920

Washington (D. C.)

MURDER INDICTMENTS

The Guardian

Indicted for Washington Race Riot—Colored Men of Course—Shameful Travesty on Justice and Common Sense. 1-17-20.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1919—The race riots of last July were recalled in two indictments returned by the Grand Jury. One charges murder in the first degree and the other an assault with a dangerous weapon.

First degree murder is charged in an indictment against Wm. Lanye for the death of a young white man, Kenneth Crall, in front of the premises 617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., July 21, on one of the early nights of the riots. George Dent, alias George Gentry, Colored is charged with shooting Ernest Giovanetti the same night. Detective Sergt. Cerivener shot Gentry seven times before effecting his capture. Sixteen other indictments for use of deadly weapons were reported by the grand jury.